PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

Corrected up to March 1889.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,154—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
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Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
R.I. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne....	20th June.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	27th "
R.I. ROSETTA	3626	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	11th "
R.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell..	25th "
R.I. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber ..	8th "
R.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell...	22nd "
R.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne..	29th "

The steamers marked R L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. Browne	19th June.
PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st "

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H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

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Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
PO	...	...	1st August 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

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Steamer.	To sail.
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R. PESCIO,
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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 9th, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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AMPHITRITE	G. Nicolich ..	4,200	650	1st July.
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich...	4,200	650	1st August.

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STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE..	W allusch nig	3,800	550	15th July

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE.....	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S. S. PERSIA ....3547 T. & R. Hutchison..to sail 5th July.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 26th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 21th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th June, 1890. Agents.

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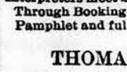

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BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

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ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

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And a few sets of Pair HORSE and Single English-made new Silver and Brass mounted HARNESSES.

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For forms of application, &c., apply to the

Hony. Sec., Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
" Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. AGASHI, Accountant, Collector's Office.
" Bombay—Mr CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Shalapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant Collector's Office.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDERABAD DECCAN.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c.

BY order of the Committee of Administration Messrs. CURSETJEE and Co. will sell the CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., the property of the Sir Salar Jung Estates by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th July, 1890.

Detailed Catalogues will be issued, and the time and place of auction will be advertised hereafter.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of ASHES now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within two months from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notifica tion of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storrkeeper's Office, Parel, 18th June, 1890.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY:—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

TREAT OUR

MONSOON GUESTS,

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, &c.,

WITH Sr. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

☞Contains no Opiate.

EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE!
AGREEABLY PALATABLE!
CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE!

Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a first Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

Arrangements have been made with the Oriental Electric Co. of London and Paris, under the direction of Mr. A. B. Simpson, to light the Hotel by Electricity with Edison-Swan Lamps.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEAS.

Further consignments of these

HIGH-CLASS TEAS

FROM THE KANGRA VALLEY TO HAND.

	Re. a.	
† ORANGE PEKOE	1 2	per lb.
† UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	0 14	,,
† PEKOE	0 13	,,
† BROKEN PEKOE	0 12	,,
† BROKEN TEA	0 10	,,
FAMILY MIXTURE	0 8	,,

† In handsome leaden packets of one pound each, and Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, and CLUBS.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A 2-pound box of "Orange Pekoe" or "Universal Mixture" Tea sent to any address in the United Kingdom for Rs. 30 and Rs. 27 respectively. Cash paid here, *delivered free of all* charges, including duty at sixpence a pound. 5 and 10 lb. Boxes of either at proportionately higher rates.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
Sole Agents.

32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT

ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name

Address

Occupation

188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK'S FRENCH POLISH.

I THE Undersigned SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY, Trading in Jugjivan Kika S., do hereby admit that I have SOLD FRENCH POLISH manufactured by Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co., of London, as "LAL MOHUR" French Polish, and that I did this knowing that Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD and CLARK'S French Polish has been known on the Bazaar as "Lal Mohur" French Polish for several years and so advertised in the Vernacular papers. I was enabled to sell Messrs. Griffiths, Bros. & Co's "Balloon brand" French Polish as "Lal Mohur" owing to the label being stamped with red medals. I hereby PUBLICLY APOLOGISE for having so acted, and promise that I will never in future import or sell, or permit my servants to sell, any French Polish in tins bearing a red medal or red medals on the label manufactured by any other makers than Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark.

સુલેમાનજી નુરભાય દા० પોતે.

i. e., SULLEMANJEE NOORBHOY,
His own handwriting.

Bombay, June 13th, 1890.

CAUTION.

DEALERS are WARNED that we shall not be content with a SIMPLE APOLOGY NEXT TIME we find anyone selling another Firm's Polish as "Lal Mohur."

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK.
Tamarind Lane, June 13th.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform their Constituents that for their convenience they have OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, where all business transactions will be attended to.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Merchants.

Bombay, 4th June, 1890.

HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, Calcutta, and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Warehouse, 5, Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement forms and patterns on application forwarded to any part of India.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1890, for the construction of a PIPE SEWER in Victoria Cross Lane, for ventilating shafts and for Branch Pipe Drains Cast Iron down Pipes and fittings and other House Drainage connection work in the Agripada District.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. Previous to the signing of the Contract, a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount less the value of Materials to be supplied by the Municipality will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst., C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th May, 1890.

KOLHAPUR ABKARI FARM.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the three yearly COUNTRY SPIRIT FARM of the Kolhapur Territory, including the Feudatory States of Kagal, Ichalkaranji, Malkapur and Bavda and other subordinate Jahagirs and Inam Villages, commencing from the 1st August, 1890. Each Tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the Tenderer will guarantee to the Kolhapur State, if the Farm tendered for is given to him and it should be sent to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, (Madras Time) on the 25th day of June 1890. Each Tender, must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or currency notes, for the good faith of the Tender and must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of Kolhapur". Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Chief Revenue Officer on the date and at the hour mentioned above in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, who will have full power to reject all Tenders or to accept the Tender which they consider most advantageous to the public interest.

3. The person whose Tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Council's decision is communicated to him, deposit with the Chief Revenue Officer a sum in cash or Government Securities endorsed to the Chief Revenue Officer which, added to the deposit of Rs. 1,000 made at the time of the Tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the Tenderer has offered to guarantee, and he shall execute on a stamp paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Chief Revenue Officer. If he fails to do so the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Council's decision accepting his Tender will be cancelled, and the Council will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

4. Forms of License and counterpart agreement can be obtained on application to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.

5. Schedules A. and B. are subjoined for the information of the intending Tenderers.

A.

Statement showing quantities of Country Spirit of each strength consumed and the amount of duty realized in the Kolhapur Territory in each of the years 1887-88, 1888-89 and in the first 8 months of 1889-90.

Name of Farm advertised for sale.	Gallons of spirits of each strength consumed. 1887-88.		1888-89.		Eight months 1889-90.		Realizations. 1887-88,	1888-89.	Eight months of 1889-90.
	25 U. P.	60 U.P.	25 U. P.	60 U.P	25 U.P.	60 U.P.			
Kolhapur State....	41504	..	41081	36	27771	..	122268	121125½	75891

B.

Specification of still-head duty, rates and the Maxima selling prices for Spirit of each strength now in force and those to be enforced after 1st August 1890 within the limits of Kolhapur Territory and also the monthly rates of Distillery rent and of contribution for establishment now payable and to be payable after 1st August, 1890.

Rates now in force.		Rates to be in force after 1st August 1890.		Monthly rent for use of Distillery.	Monthly contribution for Establishment charges.				
Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 25° U. P.	Per gallon of strength of 60° U. P.						
Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still-head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Present.	After 1st August next.	Present.	After 1st August 1890.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3-0-0	4-8-0	1-9-0	2-8-0	2-10	5	1-14	2-12	25	25	25	365

By order of the Council of Administration.
M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.

Twelve months ..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE, Dores Street Whitefria London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,00

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on term which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecture (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." - Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cookin M.A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give list of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion."—J. B. Hayes, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory."—Mirza Sader-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q.C.—"Does not involve much labour."—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887.

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Pask-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, Rs., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR NEW MEDICAL PRODUCT.

ARISTOL (Regd.)

(DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE)

A NON-POISONOUS, ODOURLESS, Antiseptic, and an efficient substitute for IODOFORM in cases where that drug is indicated.

Put up in 1 oz. original stoppered bottles.

We have appointed as our Wholesale Agents for the Bombay Presidency,

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

From whom Pamphlets, Prices and full particulars may be obtained.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM: Fr. BAYER & Co.
ELBERFELD, GERMANY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

$5,673,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESS-HOUSES, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BURNSIDE and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1887	£300,000
1885	£285,156
1880	£255,000

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY Lives in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives go either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,287,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	3	1	1883	£1,673,229	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,072 080	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hummum-street.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST.
Acting Secretary Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 28
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 2
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.....As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2½ per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third do.	2½ ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *rupee*, and payment must in all cases, be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE.
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	260
Bank of Madras	10,000	200	all	5 pr. ct.	210 to 220
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£16	all	5 pr. ct.	12⅝
Chartered Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.....	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India.....	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	207½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton Manufacturers Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	165
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	350
English Press 2nd Manfg. Co. Ld.....	351	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	--	...	135
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy - Khangaum	300	500	all	50	530
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld. ...	450	450	500	30	415
Meccanille	800	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Motisell Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Manmar M	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian ...	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales ...	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	365
assoon	500	500	500	50	120
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart.....	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad ...	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian ...	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr.'ct.	500
ombay United.....	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ..	600	500	500	20	365
Central India...	3,750	400	500	35	800
City of Bombay Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	860
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill.....	4,000	700	700	10	620
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	40	390
David Mill	1,440	500	500	15	440
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	765
Hingunghat Mill.....	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs ..	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	345
Indian Manfg..	600	1,000	1,000	50	885
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	240
swraz Baloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	770
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	490
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	712½
Madras United.	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee ..	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,127½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	824
Morarji Gocul das ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,550
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	590
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
olapore Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Sonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	540
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	500
Queen Mills.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	695
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£ 18	...	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215 xd.
	750	150	150	7½	165 xd.
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	10	50
Badham Pile..	5,000	100	100	14	60
Bapty Bros ...	6,625	200	185	Nil.	60
Berars Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	10 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance ...	600	2,500	1,000	100	800
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation .	1,000	2,500	1,500	125	3,400
Do New Issue .	500	375	625	33⅓	350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill.....	1,000	500	500	50 Dvd.	685
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
elhi and Northern India Flour Mills .	1,500	200	20	..	182½
Empire Fire Insurance ..	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co. Ld	500	100	70	...	100nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co.....	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	10
Kemp & Co. ..	4,000	200	175	20½	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice M anufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	68
Marcks & Co., Ld..	4,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	80
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
Napier Foundry.....	1, 00	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200
Oriental Loan .	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	387½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	20	1,500
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	60
Soundy & Co .	1,000	100	100	9	95
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	70
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	all	95	1,185xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co .	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Western India Flour	..	...	...	...	20

THE "attack and defence" portion of the new bayonet exercise for infantry (introduced last year) requires to be practised with what is called the "spring bayonet." The practice in question is chiefly intended to enable men to become more proficient in the use of the weapon. The front and rear ranks face each other, and one attacks while the other defends. Hitherto, in India, for want of spring bayonets, this practice has been neglected. Our military contemporary at Lahore hears, however, that the Government of India has sanctioned the issue of a limited number of muskets with spring bayonets, helmets, jackets, gloves nd pads, for each battalion of British and Native Infantry in the three Presidencies, so as to admit of the new rules for physical drill with arms and he bayonet exercise being carried out in their entirety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The Bodyless Lady at the Gaiety.
Football at the Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Kirby Hall (s), from Barry ; Alberta (s), Liverpool ; and Chindwara (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—I. M. S. Canning, from Rangoon ; and Mombassa (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Aston Hall (s), for Liverpool ; Busheer (s), Marmugoa ; Venetia (s), Hongkong ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

FOOTBALL AT THE COOPERAGE.—There will be football at the Cooperage at 5-30 p.m., weather permitting.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 14th June, 1890, shows an increase of Rs. 1,20,502, in the total earnings.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jusice Birdwood presides at a sitting of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court on Saturday next.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—John DeMello, residing at Matharpacady, Mazagon, reports the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, from a table in his room on Tuesday last.

CONGRESS DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.—Babu Surendranath Banerjee and Mr. Madholker of Berar, who went to England to plead the cause of the Indian Congress before English audiences, have engaged their return passages to India by to-morrow's steamer, and are expected to arrive here about the 7th proximo.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.—The hearing of this case, fixed for Saturday next, has been postponed owing to the sitting of a Marine Court of Enquiry, which has been appointed to investigate the circumstances in relation to the stranding of the s. s. Suez on one of the reefs in the Maldive Islands, on the 28th of May last.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.—Rain fell without cessation all yesterday from morning till night in torrents. Many of the streets and houses in low-lying parts of the city were flooded. A large tree was blown down by the gale on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, and about the same hour about ten feet of the road way in Kachee Street, near the Mint, sank, although what was the cause of the strange occurrence has not yet been ascertained.

THE SUSPECTED MURDER AT FUNNUSWADY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes placed Sittaram Cassinath, aged 30, described as a Hindoo goldsmith and a resident of Tannah, and Cassee, woman, aged 40, a resident of Funnuswady before Mr. Richardson, on a charge having on the 16th instant voluntarily caused the death of a woman, named Ittabai, by administering arsenic, and thereby committing an offence punishable under Section 302 Act 45 of 1860. The case was remanded to the 24th instant.

THE PARSEE AGENT IN PERSIA.—Intelligence has been received by telegram from Yezd, of the death in that town of Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Hosung Hattaria, the agent in Persia of the Bombay Association for the Amelioration of the Condition of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia. Mr. Hormusjee left Bombay, about four months ago, to take up the post of agent in the place of his father, who was seriously ill, but who died when his son had been about a week on his way to Teheran. Mr. Hormusjee did not hear of his father's death until he had reached Yezd. The news had a distressing effect on his mind, and he was laid up from the result of an accident, and died on Friday last.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan lad, aged 16 years, named Noorbhoy Budroodeen, was charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a piece of canvas, valued at 8 annas, the property of Essubali Hussanali, from his residence at Kara Talao Street, on Monday last. The accused was arrested while he was carrying away the canvas. The canvas was used by the complainant as a *purdah* at the front door of his house. Noorbhoy Budroodeen was convicted, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and he was directed by the Magistrate under the Reformatory Act that instead of undergoing his sentence he should be sent to the Yerrowda Reformatory School, and be there detained for a period of three years.

THE BAILIFF AND THE DEBTORS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pestonji Jamsetjee, described as a bailiff to the Sheriff of Bombay, applied for a warrant against Ajramall Welljee and Bhowan Welljee, who assaulted him on the 22nd ultimo, while in the execution of his duty. Mr. Frere, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson prosecuted, and Mr. Davur defended. The complainant stated in the information filed that the Agra Bank Limited, Bombay, had obtained a decree on the 31st day of March, 1890, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the sum of Rs. 46,366-4 against one Ajramall Welljee. On the 18th of April a warrant of arrest was issued against the said Ajramali Welljee, and the said warrant was lodged with the Sheriff of Bombay on the 18th inst. for its execution. The execution of the warrant had been entrusted to him as special bailiff to the Sheriff against Ajramall, under a certificate signed by the Sheriff. On the morning of the 22nd of May he went as Sheriff's bailiff in company with one Withuldass Jadhowjee, agent of the said Agra Bank, Limited, to the house of Ajramull Welljee at Kalbadevi, for the purpose of arresting him. Withuldass Jadhowjee accompanied him to point out the accused. The Sheriff's bailiff further alleged that on being shown Ajramall, he arrested him, and exhibited the warrant of arrest. Thereupon, the accused struck the bailiff, and releasing himself ran upstairs. He was followed by the bailiff, who was set upon by the brother of the accused Bhowan Welljee. In the struggle Bhowan released his brother from the grasp of the bailiff, whose wrist was twisted. Ajramall effected his escape through a back window in the buildings and as the bailiff had received information that both the accused were about to leave Bombay for their native village in Cutch he made the above application. The informant, who filed this information on the 12th of April, was recalled and re-sworn, and it was read to the two accused. Both the defendants against whom warrants had been issued surrendered on their own bonds, and were allowed bail in a sum of Rs. 1,000 each and two sureties in a similar amount, the hearing of the case being made returnable on the 25th instant.

THE CLARK ROAD MURDER.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Bombay Detective Police, brought up on remand Cassum Fakroodeen *alias* Pangia, Mahomed Hoosein, and Pandoo Mankoo, before Mr. P. Ryan—Cassum Fakroodeen *alias* Pangia and Mahomed Hoosein with committing murder by causing the death of Ragoonath Moroba on or about the 25th May last, and Pandoo Mankoo with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence.

Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution.

The Magistrate recorded the evidence of nine witnesses for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner.

The evidence was heard of Bhow Gopal and Sorabjee Byramjee, liquor-shop keepers, at Khoja Street and Cammateepoora, which liquor-shops were visited by accused Nos. 1 and 2 in company with the deceased and the woman Assoo on the night of Sunday, the 24th ultimo. Then followed the evidences of three Marwarees, named Hukma Surroop, Poonamchund Bagwan, and Tarra Dolla, with whom the accused Nos. 1 and 2 and the woman Assoo had dealings. The cap which the deceased had worn previous to his murder was found pledged with the Marwarree Tarra Dolla. Then came the evidence of Zunnoba Bapoojee, a carpenter and a friend of the deceased who was trying to bring about a settlement between the deceased and the third accused Pandoo, the uncle of the deceased, regarding some land-property as Oorun, which deceased claimed to be his. At the conclusion of this evidence, the case was adjourned for further hearing to this afternoon at 2-30 p. m.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	9	94	12	15	13	19	8	47
June 17, Tuesday	0	65	0	49	1	3	0	66
„ 18, Wednesday ...	4	0	4	06	4	37	[illegible]	
Total...	14	59	16	70	18	59	9	13
Total of corresponding date last year	5	30	9	52	8	83	9	23

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DHAGO BAPU NAIK.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from an order of Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Thana, who on appeal reversed the conviction and sentence passed on the accused. On the 31st May last, the accused was convicted by Mr. J. M. Cursetjee, First-class Magistrate, of possessing illicit liquor and utensils under Section 43 of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 with the alterative of a fortnight's further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Manockshah, appeared for the accused ; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

The accused was charged before the Magistrate by Mr. Shepherd, Abkari Inspector, who, with his constables and men, went to the hamlet of Jamgharpada on the 31st May last, and having detailed his men about the different houses in the village of Bhadwad, and on hearing cries of "beaten, beaten" from the house of the accused, proceeded to the place. Mr. Shepherd was resisted in the execution of his duty, the resistance terminating in a free fight, in which two of the men had to draw their swords in defence of Mr. Shepherd and of themselves. The defence was that the accused was not the owner of the house in which the liquor and utensils were found, and that the articles were placed there by the police. The accused was the eldest son of Bapu Naik, an old and infirm man. The accused was in consequence virtually the manager of household affairs ; but the Magistrate thought that, even if the things found in the house could not be held as being in possession of the accused as the house belonged to the father, yet as being the leading member of the family, he could certainly be charged as an abettor if nothing more. According to one of the witnesses, it was the custom to prosecute only the principal or chief person in the house. The father of the accused was an old man, and so it was determined that the accused, who was the eldest son, and had taken a very active part in the resistance and assault, should alone be prosecuted under the Abkari Act. The Magistrate thought this was a correct way of looking at the matter. It was not advisable to prosecute a whole household for a breach of the Abkari Act, and it would meet the ends of justice if one who had identified himself with the management of household affairs was alone prosecuted. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused, and sentenced him as mentioned above. The Sessions Judge, to whom an appeal was made, was of opinion that the conviction and sentence could hardly be sustained. The appellant was not the head of the family, but his father, who was now dead, was. It was not absolutely illegal to proceed against the eldest son when the father was alive, but it was inexpedient in Mr. Steward's opinion to do so. The head of the house, it appeared to him, should be invariably proceeded against. The appellant had also been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for resisting the police—an imprisonment which he was now undergoing. This punishment the Sessions Judge considered to be ample for any offence which he had committed in connection with this breach of the Abkari laws, and he, therefore, had less hesitation in remitting the fine and reversing the sentence of imprisonment in this case. The conviction and sentence were accordingly reversed ; and the appellant was to be released when he had completed six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the decision of the Court, said : The accused was convicted by the Magistrate, First-class, under Section 43 (*f*) of Bombay Act 5 of 1878, of possessing apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing liquor in contravention of the Act. The Sessions Judge acquitted him on appeal on the ground that it was inexpedient to proceed in such cases against the eldest son in a family while the father was alive. He says :—"I do not think it was absolutely illegal to proceed against the eldest son when the father was alive. But I think it was inexpedient to do so. The head of the house should, it appears to me, be invariably proceeded against." We cannot accept the principle here laid down as a proper one for the guidance of the Sessions Judge in the disposal of the appeal before him. The question in the case was whether the accused was as a matter of fact, in possession of any material, still, utensil, implement, or apparatus for the purpose of manufacturing liquor in contravention of Bombay Act 5 of 1878 or of any rule made under the Act. It is obviously possible in any family that a son may act in contravention of the Act while the father may be quite innocent, though the material for illicit manufacture may be actually in a room of the house he is living in. The question in any such case must be one of fact. It is not a question of civil responsibility, but of conduct made penal under the Act. This question of fact, so far as the accused is concerned, the Sessions Judge has not dealt with at all. We must, therefore, reverse his order of acquittal and direct him to rehear the appeal.

JUNE 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

258-89—Conroy and B—W B Green *vs* Harry Haggett and another—Roughton and B.

50-90—Balkrishna and D—Navalchund Goolaji and others *vs* Lieut-Col J L Fagan.

109-90—Nanu and H—Labai *vs* Rahimtulla Someji Parpia and others—Little, S, F and N.

120-90—Payne, G and S—Toolsa Natha and others *vs* Mahomed Nubhee Khan and another.

208-90—Conroy and B—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others *vs* Bholanath Chotabhoy.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

615-77—Craigie, L and O—Kevulchand alias Bapoobhoy Vijachund *vs* Oomedram Chubildas and another—Tyabji and D, and Jefferson, B, D, and K.—Part heard.

164-76—Little, S, F and N—W Landon *vs* Khatao Raoji and others—Little, S, F and N, Bomonji and H and P G and S—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

100-90—For H Khan, a pauper—Bapoo Gamaji *vs.* Dadabhai Bomonjee and another—Ardasir, H, and D, and in person.

103-90—Crawford, B, B, and B—Siskurnen Samirmul *vs* Tejmul Nathumul and others—D S Garud.

72-90—Mansuklal, D, and J—Bai Shiti *vs* Suleman Ahmedbhai—M H Khan.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co—Jefferson, D and K—Vussonji Khimji and another, petitioners.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

55-90—Chalk, W and S—Balwantrao Sadashiv and another *vs* Bhagwantrao Sadashiv and others. Crawford, B., B. and B, ; and in person.

633-39—In person, a pauper—Khatizabebee and another *vs* Fatmabebee and another—Tyabji and D.

16-90—M H Khan, for pauper—Kessowlal Dulputram *vs* Narotumdas Tapidas and another—Tyabji and D.

697-89—Tyabjee and D—Wishvanath Rughubhai *vs* Jugjiwan Nanabhai and others.—Mansuklal, D and J.

62-90—Khunderao M—Amoolakchund Manekram *vs* Oodeykuran Dowlutram—Jefferson, B D and K.

5-90—Conroy and B—Serafina De Ga *vs* E C K Ollivant—Crawford, B, B, and B.

498-89—Little, S F and N—The Advocate-General *vs* Kitbai—Roughton and B.

148-89—Wadia and S—Cursetjee Nowrojee Dawar *vs.* Ratunbai and others—Bomonjee and H and Peston jee and B.

476-88—Conroy and B—Goverdhundas Valjee *vs.* Vithaldas Ramdas and another—Tyabji and D.

715-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Juggonnath Govindjee *vs.* Gunput Dadajee and others.

45-90—Crawford, B B and B—A H Reed and another *vs* Bezonjee Jehangir Buxby, in person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

253-90—Craigie, L and O—The Bank of Bengal *vs* Muckundrao Gunputrao Kibia.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

694-89—Payne, G and S—Nugga Bhugga and others *vs* S V Dhurandhur.—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

716-89—Ardesir, H and D—Abdoola Hoosein Noormahomed *vs* Ahmedboy Hubbibhoy and another.—Crawford, B, B and B.

534-89—In person, a pauper, Ameeroodia Gulam Russool *vs* Abdoolrowf Hassan Moya.—Tyabji and D.

139-89—Conroy and B—Bai Rukhmabai *vs* Daji Sadu and others—J C Cama.

675-89—Pestonji and R—Narsingdas Ramnarayen and another *vs.* Munilal Ramnarayen and another—D S Garud.

168-89—Little, S F and N—Vulubdas Gordhundas and others *vs* Tookaram Tatia and another—M D and J.

90-90—Jefferson, B D and K—C A Turner *vs* Kaderdina—Payne, G and S.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE MICHAEL SPITARE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order. The insolvent, in answer to his lordship, said he had been in business for about eight years, but had kept no books whatever during that period. The learned judge said the liabilities entered in the schedule amounted to Rs. 34,980, and that it was impossible to believe that insolvent had carried on business for eight years without keeping any account or book of any kind. The application was therefore refused.

RE BHANJEE RAMJEE THUCKER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to amend his schedule with an extension of his interim order.

RE AGA ALI JANOOL.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that it had been discovered that certain property had been sent to Persia by the insolvent's father, who was now in jail, and that it had been arranged that the insolvent should shortly leave for that country. His lordship refused the application.

RE AYOOB DADA.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi*, granted by Mr. Justice Farran, for the rehearing of the insolvent's petition. The insolvent did not appear, and the rule was made absolute.

RE ARDASIR BOMONJEE KANDAWALLA.

On the application of Mr. R. B. Soonawalla, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Manekjee Bejonjee ; Nursingdas Shamdass Soni ; Cassum Mooljee Khoja ; Edward Albert Green ; Chunilal Hurjiwandas ; Ellapa Lingoo Gya ; Khimjee Dhunjee Thucker ; Harishunker Crishnarao ; Jamalkhan Lukmunkhan and others ; Chuggon Hari Ramjoshi ; Soma Bhawan Surtee ; Ganoo Osmajee and another ; Abdul Rahman Bachu Shaik and others ; Morarjee Jevchund Thucker ; Narayen Aba Saheb ; Ebrahim Oomer Ghachi ; Dosa Mahomed Somjee Khoja ; Wilfred Alfred De Silva ; and Madhu Bhowan Purdesee and another.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*The Gazette of India*, June 14.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Barry is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgn H W Pilgrim, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Consequent on the departure of Capt H B Thornhill, Depy Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on furlough granted him by Home Dept Notification No 317, dated the 27th May 1890, the following temporary promotions and appointment are made in the Port Blair Commission until further orders :—Mr E H Man, First Assist Supt, to officiate as Depy Supt ; Mr F E Tuson, Second Assist Supt, to officiate at First Assist Supt ; Mr O H Brookes, Third Assist Supt, to officiate as Second Assist Supt ; Mr H G Tayler, Assist Supt of Jails, Bengal, to officiate as Third Assist Supt from the date of receiving charge ; and Mr M V Portman, Extra Assist Supt, First Class, to officiate as Third Assist Supt from the date of Capt Thornhill's departure on furlough, until relieved by Mr Tayler.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies :—The Rev F J Clarke, and The Rev J M Macdonald.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions of officers of the Account Dept are notified :—With effect from the 17th May 1890—Mr. C G Vansittart to officiate in Class IV, and Mr. J A Robertson to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled Dist. With effect from the 24th May 1890—Mr. K B Wagle to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List. With effect from the 31st May 1890—Mr. H S Groves to officiate in Class III ; Mr. G D Pudumjee to officiate in Class IV, and Mr. M A Hydari to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as Sub-Assist Apothecaries, with effect from the 27th May 1890 :—Samuel George Wood and Cyril Bayley.

Lieut G S Worsely, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 6th June 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on his Excellency's personal staff :—

To be Aide-de-Camp.—Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Bahadur, Governor-General's Body-Guard.

To be Honorary Aide-de Camp.—Risaldar-Major Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, C S I, Khan Bahadur, 11th Bengal Lancers.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—Col C McD Skene, D S O, General List, Infantry 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year ; Lieut R F H Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab, for 212 days ; Surgn-Major H Boyd, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year ; and Surgn-Major K M Downie, M D, 39th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year 1890.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col B J Goldie, R E, (m o) for four months ; Capt S W Jervis, Bengal S C, (p a) for seven days ; Lieut C H Clay, Bengal S C, (p a) for sixteen days ; Surgn J G Jordan, M B, (u p a) for fourteen days ; and Condr J Packer, Ordnance Dept (m o) for five months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—

Lieut-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.—J G T Carruthers, Bengal General List, Infantry ; A Landon, Bengal General List Infantry ; C E Salkeld, Bengal S C, and E H Steel, Bengal Staff Corps ; F A Wilson, Bengal S C, ; Vincent Rivaz, Bengal Staff Corps ; J S F Mackenzie, Madras S C ; A R T McRae, Bombay General List, Infantry ; H T H Baber, Madras General List, Infantry ; and S L Hunt, Madras Staff Corps.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut H A Merewether, to be Captain.

Col H R Brown Worsley, C B, Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Col G R Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Vol Rifle Corps—Mr J O B Power to be Lieut, vice Gordon, resigned.

Naini Tal Vol Rifle Corps—Mr J De P Vose to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

E I R Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col A Mears is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

Calcutta Light Horse—Lieut C J Sharpe resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major E W Cotter, R E, is appointed to the Military Works Dept, as an Ex Engr, 3rd grade.

Lieut A J Pilcher, R E, employed on submarine mining duty, is graded in the Military Works Dept as an Assist Engr 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Williamson, Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut P G Twining, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is granted special leave for six months.

The services of Lieut Col C Cunningham, RE, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, are on his return from leave placed at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Lieut C S Rose, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, was granted special leave on urgent private affairs.

With reference to Public Works Dept, the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months granted to Mr F W Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been extended by H M's Secretary of State for India by three months.

SOME time ago a curious discovery was made on the farm belonging to Mr. Rider Haggard's father in Norwich. It was that of the iron cage or framework in which the body of a notorious murderer of some eighty or ninety years ago, was kept exposed on its gibbet until it decayed and fell to pieces. This execution appears to have been the last of its kind in England. The ugly relic was given by Mr. Rider Haggard to the collection of prison relics kept in Norwich Castle, and there it may be seen among the hideous exhibits of iron collars, leg chains, and instruments of torture used in the good old times of English prisons. We have to add that Norwich Castle, with the group of jail buildings still standing there

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 18.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports a further advance of ½d. in the price of Bar Silver at 48⅜d. per oz., which is confirmed through other channels; but Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination at Monday's quotations. The Indian Council placed two lakhs of Bills on Bombay (the only extra sale since last Council allotment day) at 1s. 6⅛d., which rate shows an advance of 3-32d. on last Wednesday's price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 5⅞d. Consols were unaltered at 97⅛ and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. higher at 92½ *ex-coupon*; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·16½.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool gave way 1-16d. per lb. yesterday, making the quotation 6¾d. per lb.; but East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. American Arrivals were 1-32d. down for deliveries of the old crop, and 1-64d. lower for the new. The market closed quiet; Surats dull; the Sales having reached only 5,000 bales, of which 600 were East Indian. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet, previous prices being quoted for Goods and Yarn.

In New York, ready Mid-Uplands declined 1-16 cent, say, to 12 3-16 cents, and September Futures were two points lower at 11·05 cents, Futures for August being unchanged at 11·89 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*.

Our local market remains in the same dull state, enquiry from the Mills as well as from exporters being almost dead; and the day's business has consisted of purchases of a few hundred bales in the aggregate of Verumgaum, at Rs. 163-4; Bhagalcote, at Rs. 188; and Veravul, at Rs. 163-70 per candy, prices being nominally unchanged.

WHEAT.—Demand from shippers having still further contracted, the tone of this market has become decidedly dull, and business has been upon a very small scale to-day. Dealers, however, have not lowered their pretensions, and we quote previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS may also be called dull, and little fresh business has transpired in any kind, but quotations are given as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,071	bales.
Wheat	5,229	cwt.
Linseed	4,299	"
Rapeseed	1,102	"
Poppyseed	1,808	"
Groundnuts	538	"
Castorseed	559	"

FREIGHTS are weak, with no takers of tonnage. Business has been done for July shipment, at 15s. 6d. for Liverpool and Antwerp; and for Havre, ready, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened this morning firm at an advance on yesterday's closing rates, and business was done in Telegraphic, at 1s. 6 15-32d., and subsequently, between Banks, in three months' sight drafts, at 1s. 6 11-16d. The demand for remittance, however, proved too strong for sellers, and rates gave way, Banks refusing to sell, the telegram stating that the Silver Bill had passed, having had little effect on the market. Mercantile Bills are steady at our quotation; but Bank remittance is nominal. Calcutta is reported to be firm. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	nominal.	
Do. Telegraphic		
Do. 3 months' sight		
Credits	1s. 6 11-16d.	per rupee.
Francs	1·96½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER further advanced 1-16 per cent. in the morning, the rate for Fours having been 103 5-16 in all positions, though with sellers for Account at the price. A weaker feeling afterwards set in, and rates, after declining to 103¼ for Money, and to 103 3-16 for Account, eventually closed 1-16 per cent. below those rates; with 4½ per cents. still at 106¼ nominal.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Cotton Press scrip to-day, and we note an advance of Rs. 5 on Colaba; while East India are Rs. 50 lower, and Mofussil Rs. 5 down, at our quotations. Cotton Mill shares are neglected, the only changes on this line being a decline of Rs. 5 in Empress; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockji Petit. Treacher and Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 lower, at Rs. 1,185 per share.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7½d.
8¼ "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	92½ *ex-coupon*.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ per cent. "	81⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	48⅜d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cables Suez-Suakim and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto-Novo), on the west coast of Africa are prohibited.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi, at 16-30, Thursday, 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 18th June, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	11	25	1	59
Teheran	18	2	15	...	29
Suez	18	2	30	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 18th June, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	21	...	8
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	3	24	...	1

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 15th June 1890:—

	Ghadeehi In. ct.	Songad. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Dhuda. In. ct.	Dhilal. In. ct.	Jetpur. In. ct.
Previously reported	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 0	2 60	0 57
Rainfall on 15th June	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 25	0 0	0 0
Total up to date	1 31	0 53	2 24	0 25	2 60	0 57

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS—June 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Albert E Adolphus, BA, Professor, S. Joseph's College, of a son.

CAMPBELL—June 15, at "Richmond House," Pantheon Road, Madras, the wife of James Colin Campbell, PWD, of a daughter.

ELLIOT—June 13, at Chupra, the wife of William A Elliot (late), RN, of Nawada Concern, Chupra, of a son.

MASTERS—June 9, at Bhagalpore, the wife of John Masters, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—June 13, at 3, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of W R Macdonald, MA, of a son.

STEVENS—June 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain C M Stevens, Yorkshire Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

GRIFFIN—June 13, at Ootacamund, the infant son of Albert and Ethel Griffin.

KNAPP—June 11, at Quetta, the infant son of Georgina and Cornwallis Knapp, P W D, aged 2 months and 4 days.

SCOTT—June 10, on his Estate at Virgumbody, Samuel Scott, son of Colonel Scott, aged 29.

YEATMAN—June 8, at Agra, Mary Frances Yeatman, widow of the late Charles Lutteral Yeatman, District Superintendent of Police, N-W P.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1890.

LORD SALISBURY'S compact with the German Government for the harmonizing of British and German interests in Eastern Africa is the most dramatic incident that there has been in the policy of the Foreign Office since the Schouvaloff Agreement of 1878. He has surrendered Heligoland to the German Empire, and in return for it he is enabled to add Zanzibar to the British. He has confirmed to Germany a vast expanse of territory bounded on the west by Lake Tanganyika, the line following the Congo frontier as far northward as the first degree of south latitude. In addition to the country already protected by the British Company England gets the Protectorates of Wituland and of Uganda, and the possession of the Stephenson Road, which runs northward from Lake Nyassa to the southern point of Lake Tanganyika. This is Prince Bismarck's "*Do ut des*," with at least one unexpected incident. The question of primary interest to us is whether what we give is fairly compensated for by what we take. In the absence of details it is difficult to come to a definite conclusion on the point, but so far as the bargain has been made known it seems to be one by which England derives certain solid advantages in return for what she yields. Opinion at home is sure to be too impressed at first sight with the cession of Heligoland to pay much attention to what is either yielded or gained elsewhere. An instinctive prejudice against surrender will probably dispose public opinion in the first instance to a somewhat excited disapproval of the Heligoland clause of the treaty. On further consideration of the case, however, the small intrinsic value of that possession will be recognised. In making it over to Germany, indeed, England parts with very little. It consists of two small islands, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Elbe. Its entire area is less than a mile, and the *Statesman's Year Book*, with an exactitude of detail quite appropriate to so infinitesimally small a possession, is careful to tell us that its population numbers 2,001. Its strategic value, whether it be great or small, has not hitherto been recognised, for it is without military defences, and its use as a base of naval operations would be exceedingly small, since it is without harbours. If Germany thinks that the acquisition of this tiny settlement compensates her for parting with her rights of joint sovereignty with England over Zanzibar, we do not see why even the jingoism of the London Press should grudge her an acquisition which can scarcely have any more serious consequence than that of enabling the citizens of Hamburg to spend their summer holidays upon a German instead of a British island. In India, of course, we take an Indian view of the question, and so regarding it, we have to acknowledge that Lord Salisbury has made a good bargain for the Empire. The trade of Zanzibar was until recently almost exclusively a British-Indian trade. The Khojas, Banyas, and Memons of Western India have, commercially speaking, been the makers of Zanzibar and the long narrow strip of coast territory dependent upon its Sultan. Whatever may be thought at home of the exchange of Heligoland for Zanzibar, people in India will be satisfied that Lord Salisbury has made an excellent bargain. This may be said in the full consciousness that in conceding the protectorate of Zanzibar to England, Germany was in one sense yielding what did not belong to her. Lord Salisbury has doubtless been told that when A gives something to B in exchange for what belongs to C, B necessarily gets the best of the bargain. Lord Salisbury, however, had to deal, not with hypotheses, but with facts; and the great fact about Zanzibar was that, wisely or unwisely, England had allowed Germany to acquire an influence in that territory which was competitive with ours, and which might any day predominate over it. It is true that fifteen years ago an exclusive protectorate over Zanzibar, with a right of reversion to the sovereignty, was offered to England by Sultan Sayid Burgash. But it was declined, and the gradually increasing indifference of England to her own interests and to Indian interests in Zanzibar paved the way for German encroachments on ground which at one time was so largely our own. Lord Salisbury then had to deal, not with the potentialities of 1875, but with the actualities of 1890. The most that could be looked for was a recognition by the Sultan of an equality of rights in Zanzibar as between England and Germany. Anything beyond that could be obtained only by giving an equivalent to Germany; and in transferring Heligoland to her we have given something of small value in exchange for rights which in time may be turned to enormously profitable account. With Zanzibar under undisputed British control there ought to be a large and rapid development of trade along the coast. The Indian traders whom the disturbed state of the coast towns during the last two years has driven into Zanzibar will regain their old enterprising spirit; confidence will revive, trade will spring up, and Bombay should be amongst the first to profit by it. The general result of the partition of territory inland cannot be exactly gathered from the accounts of the agreement that have reached us. The most important fact in this regard is the recognition of English rights in Uganda. This sets at rest the anxieties created a few weeks since by reports that Dr. Peters had been in the country west of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and had made treaties for German protection with the Chief of Uganda and a number of his neighbours. The territory in question is honeycombed with English influence and interests, and its geographical position at the rear of the territory occupied by the British Imperial East Africa Company points to that Company as the most natural guardian of its interests. The territory of Wituland lies due north of the possessions of the British Company. It is in the possession of a Chief who some years ago revolted against the Zanzibar authority, and set himself up as an independent Sultan. Dr. Peters is understood to have done his best to bring him under German influence, and other efforts have lately been made in the same direction. Germany's share in the division of the great land is, no doubt, enormous. She is to be limited on the west only by the Congo frontier, which is marked by the 30° of longitude. Her northern limits march with the southern limits of the British sphere of influence behind Lake Victoria, and if we rightly understand the bargain this distribution of territory makes Mr. Stanley's treaties with Chiefs behind the great lakes to be of very little value. The reservation to England, however, of the freedom of transit northward leaves open to us a route to the Equatorial Provinces, which to the traders in possession of Masailand and Wituland, and of the territory behind Victoria Nyanza, may be turned to good account. The lines of division shut out Emin Pasha from his old districts on the Equator, and seems to have been marked by Germany in deliberate forgetfulness of that eccentric explorer. It will be interesting to learn what Mr. Stanley has to say of the bargain. Heligoland is nothing to him or he to Heligoland, and there, at all events, he is not likely to accuse Lord Salisbury of a base surrender to the German claims. But the green patch upon the map which will now indicate the German sphere of interest has received important additions, and Mr. Stanley has shown so great a tendency to measure by area alone, that we are afraid that he will find that the treaty is not altogether to his liking. England has gained a good deal, nevertheless, by the bargain, and it is characteristic of her acquisitions that they are such as can be most easily turned to account. The treaty is one that ought to do no harm to Lord Salisbury, though we are not unprepared to see a good deal more made of the surrender of Heligoland than the intrinsic value of that three-quarters of a mile of barren rock will warrant.

THE cause of medical registration makes slow progress in Bombay. Eight years ago the local medical profession so far impressed Government with a sense of the need of legislation on this subject that Sir James Fergusson was persuaded to address the Government of India, urging that a Medical Registration Act applicable to all India ought to be introduced. We have gone back very much since then. It is as much as the profession can do to get a hearing from Government when they ask for an Act limited in its operation to the city of Bombay. The latest endeavour which has been made in that direction has been decidedly unfruitful. A draft bill which has been under deliberate consideration and upon which professional opinion has been freely pronounced, has been declared by Government to be unsuitable; and the conclusion has been arrived at at head-quarters that it is inexpedient to proceed with legislation on the subject. The Surgeon-General is against it, the medical faculty of the Bombay University cannot amend the scheme to their mind, and it has been decided, therefore, that notwithstanding a strong expression of medical opinion in favour of the general principle of registration the subject had better be left alone. This is to be regretted for more reasons than one. The need for registration is as great as it was when Sir James Fergusson, in his overzeal in a good cause, addressed the Government of India upon the subject. The objections to a Registration Act, and to the penalties incidental to infringement of it have in the meantime correspondingly diminished. It can no longer be said now, as it could a few years ago, that the population of Bombay are so largely dependent upon the services of unqualified practitioners that the operation of such an Act would check the supply of medical aid to the poorer classes. The vaids and hakims are still among us, and they still thrive. But they are relatively a much small a element in the great and diverse army of practitioners than they used to be. To state the same proposition in other terms, the proportion of qualified men whom a Registration Act would protect increases year by year, and it can no longer be urged as a plea against legislation that it would tend to deprive the poor of the kind of medical attendance which they prefer, and which perhaps is not altogether unsuitable to them. The draft bill with which Government lately declined to proceed was indeed extravagantly considerate of this interesting class. It was expressly laid down in one of its sections that nothing contained in the Act should apply to any native hakim or vaid, or to any person not professedly basing his practice on the principles of medicine, surgery, or midwifery recognised in any European university. This, it was felt, would have been a little too indulgent to this interesting class of practitioners, who are not always so innocent in their proceedings as to be entitled to be placed entirely outside the law. They, too, are not above calling themselves doctors, and laying claims to an academic consideration which enables them to impose upon a population for the most part exceedingly gullible. Now and again strange stories of the methods by which these men exercise the healing art are brought to light, and some of those who have moved Government in the matter have held that a Registration Act which altogether ignored the hakims would be deprived of a great part of its value. A Registration Act, indeed, would have to deal with two classes of illicit practitioners. There are, first, the natives who practice native medicine, and proclaim themselves doctors. There are also a class of people who have graduated behind the counters of medical men, learning the art of medicine solely by mixing it and by keeping their employers' accounts. These men become ambitious. They set up a surgery, call themselves doctors, and delude the public into the belief that they have learned their profession where qualified practitioners learnt theirs. It is calculated that the number of "doctors" of this class in Bombay is not far short of a hundred. The way in which a Registration Act would affect them would be indirect; but it might be made effective. It has never been proposed to take away the calling and occupation of the hakim and of the Goanese compounder turned doctor. The latter can be of service as a retailer of drugs, and it would be difficult to prevent him prescribing in a quiet way over his counter. But the members of a profession which for reasons of public utility should be a close profession and privileged have a right to ask that there shall be a formal and patent marking off of the lines between the authorized and the unauthorized practitioners. The most that has been asked is that, proceeding on the lines of English legislation, only the registered practitioner should be entitled to recover charges in a court of law for medical attendance, and that a penalty, which need not be severe, should be imposed upon people who falsely use titles implying that they are on the register or are in possession of qualifications which entitle them to be placed there. It would not be wise to burden legislation, as was lately proposed, with schedules dividing practitioners into first class, second class, and third class practitioners. Had a little more simplicity been observed, in fact, in drawing up the latest proposals for legislation, the difficulties in the way would have been reduced. The result of the recent attempt to bring about legislation is, no doubt, disappointing, chiefly because of the complete *volte face* which has been effected by the higher authorities since 1882. In the interval there has been a large augmentation in the number of qualified practitioners, and there has been an uninterrupted increase in the number of people in this city who avail themselves of European methods of treatment. The interests that need protection—personal interests as well as professional—have therefore become more important. When next an endeavour is made to introduce legislation on the question it is to be hoped that greater consideration will be given to this fact by Government. The doubts which are understood to have been expressed by the advisers of the Government as to the necessity for legislation on this subject will need to be dispelled; and this can be only done by the unanimous action of the profession. For the present, however, the inaction of the Government must be acquiesced in, however much it may be regretted by those who have given most attention to the subject.

THE American Senate has voted the House of Representatives Silver Bill. But for all that, the situation is not clear, and so diverse were the views that were taken in Bombay yesterday of the significance of the vote, that some of the Banks were as eager to sell as others were to buy. The majority—42 to 25—by which the Senate passed the Bill, is large, though scarcely large enough to override a Presidential veto if that should be resorted to, and information varies as to whether the circumstances are such as to be likely to tempt Mr. Harrison to exercise that prerogative. No one knows what the President's determination is, except that he will veto a free coinage bill in any case. Whether the Bill as passed on Tuesday comes under that definition is the point of crucial interest, and at present great uncertainty surrounds it. That the bullion redemption clause has been expunged from the Bill is certain, and here the silver party, who have insisted that the Treasury silver certificates shall be redeemed in money alone, have only done what everyone knew they would do. Another amendment of which our telegram speaks declares that the silver and the gold dollar shall be equally legal tender. This is practically free coinage, and private telegrams from America yesterday so interpreted it. The passing of this amendment seems to bring us within measureable distance of the Presidential veto, though it is possible that that may be averted by a further conference between the silver senators and those who are able to speak for the President. The silver party are not likely to throw away all chances of legislation this session, and President Harrison, notwithstanding his pronounced hostility to free coinage, is known to be distinctly favourable to a large increase in the Treasury purchases of silver.

WE are glad to give prominence to the fact that the mortality for the week ending Tuesday was at the rate of only 17·2 per thousand per annum. This is believed to be the lowest ever recorded in Bombay. It will most probably be found to be lower than that of London for the corresponding week, and certainly it beats the best record that the mortality returns of the Continental cities can show.

A PAPAL Consistory will be held at Rome on the 30th instant for the preconization of Bishops to the various sees now vacant. It is anticipated that the new Archbishop of Bombay will be preconized at this consistory, three names having some months since been selected by the Indian Bishops for the King of Portugal to choose from, in accordance with the Concordat.

THE Standing Committee of the Corporation at their meeting yesterday considered a motion brought forward by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik regarding the fall of a house in Shaik Oomer Street, in which he propounded several questions to the Municipal Commissioner, such as whether the Inspector of Buildings had inspected the house from time to time while it was in course of construction, and reported upon it; whether it was true that the building operations were carried on on old foundations; whether the inspector had examined the quality of the materials; and whether the walls of the building were of the sufficient thickness.

The Municipal Commissioner reserved his report on this matter till next week. The Committee also considered the question of a free admittance to the Victoria Gardens on Sundays, and after some discussion on the motion of Mr. Carroll it was agreed that the Corporation be informed that in the opinion of the Standing Committee no alteration should be made in regard to the levy of admission fees to the Victoria Gardens until the experience of at least twelve months had been gained of the practice of charging such fees. It was also resolved that the Corporation be recommended in the meantime to formally sanction the levy of fees on Sundays as charged at present.

THE most remarkable feature in the annual accounts of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1889-90 is the marked falling off in the value of the traffic with the United Kingdom. Four years ago this traffic reached its highest point, namely, 65·94 of the total trade of the Presidency; but in the year under notice the percentage was lower than it has been for the past ten years. The result is ascribed by the Collector of Customs to the increase of facilities for direct communication with other countries: the trade with Belgium, for instance, having doubled within the year owing to this cause; but it is doubtless due in part also to the diversion of a portion of the Calcutta trade to the Bombay side.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th June in Calcutta was 170 against 147 and 206 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 10 deaths from cholera, against 7 and 12 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were 4 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 5 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 58 and 19 respectively, against 44 and 16 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·4 per mille per annum, against 20·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE management of the lunatic asylum at Delhi, which last year had a population of about 130 lunatics, does not seem to be all that it might be. The percentage of cures, for example, was 8·7, which is not only 2 per cent. less than in the year preceding, but 12 per cent. less than attained in the asylum at Lahore. The cases may of course have been more serious at Delhi; but even this supposition can scarcely account for so large a difference in the results of treatment. The Lieutenant-Governor, by the way, suggests that at the next change of Civil Surgeon at Lahore the charge of the lunatic asylum there should be transferred to some medical officer with less demands on his time, such as a Professor at the Medical College, and the suggestion, as a contemporary remarks, seems reasonable.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

GLAND AND GERMANY IN AFRICA.

AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

he terms of an agreement between England Germany as to their respective territories in as are officially published this evening in don and Berlin.

ngland receives Wituland, the Stephenson d, and Uganda.

ermany extends to the Congo frontier from e Tanganyika as far north as the first degree h latitude, reserving to England the freedom of sit northwards.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ZANZIBAR.

he Sultan of Zanzibar concedes the rights of reignty to England and Germany conjointly. ith the assent of Germany, however, England mes the exclusive protectorate of Zanzibar.

HELIGOLAND FOR ZANZIBAR.

n consideration of this concession England nsfers Heligoland to Germany.

he islanders of Heligoland now living, it is stipued, shall be exempted from compulsory naval or itary service, and the present prevailing customs he people shall not be interfered with for a iod of twenty years.

The announcement of the transfer of Heligoland created a great sensation.

HE AMERICAN SILVER BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

The Senate has to-day voted the Silver Bill sed by the House of Representatives.

It has, however, made several amendments in Bill.

It has rejected the clause giving the Secretary the Treasury the option of reducing silver rtificates in bullion, and adopted the amendent proposed by the Free Coinage Senators eclaring gold and silver dollars equally legal ender.

A further amendment deprives silver certificates the quality of legal tender.

COUCHEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Fife has -day been delivered of a son, still-born.

THE LATE SIR ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

Lord Cross this afternoon unveiled a bust of the te Sir Robert Montgomery, which has been placed n the India Office.

[REUTERS TELEGRAMS.]

VOTING OF THE SILVER BILL BY THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 17.

The Senate have voted the Silver Bill by forty-wo against twenty-five votes.

The Senate rejected all the amendments of the Finance Committee, except the one for removing he Bullion Redemption Clause, which was adopted by a large majority.

The Clause limiting the duration of the Act to en years was rejected.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

CESSION OF TERRITORIES IN EXCHANGE.

BERLIN, JUNE 17.

It is officially announced here that the Anglo-German Convention regarding Africa has been concluded.

It is understood that Germany cedes Vitu in Somaliland to England in exchange for Heligoland.

The statement regarding the cession by England of Heligoland in exchange for Vitu is confirmed.

The Anglo-German Convention also provides that the Stevenson Road shall be the southern boundary of the spheres of the two respective countries in the disputed East African territory.

The Germans and their goods are to pass freely between Lake Nyassa and the Congo.

The English are to have similar rights between Lake Tanganyika and the British sphere with mutual rights for settling and trading.

Germany cedes all territory north of the British sphere.

The Convention also provides that England shall have exclusive protectorate over Zanzibar.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Smith gave notice that he would move for a standing order enabling the Government to carry over the Bills to the next Session, and if adopted to transfer the Land Purchase Bill, and the Government will proceed with the Licensing Tithes, Police and India Council Bills.

Mr. Gladstone gave notice of a motion that a previous opinion of a Select Committee was required to carry out the proposal of the Government.

THE DUCHESS OF FIFE.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The Duchess of Fife was delivered prematurely yesterday evening of a still-born male child.

JUNE 18.

The Duchess of Fife was at first seriously ill, but is now progressing.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The Bombay mails, of the 30th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 15th instant.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, JUNE 18.

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Madras and the Anjuman of Dindigul resolved at an extraordinary general meeting on Saturday last to petition her Majesty the Queen to extend the term of office of his Excellency Lord Connemara.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The Victoria Gosha Hospital was removed on the 15th instant to a handsome permanent building provided by the liberality of the Raja of Venkatagiri. The Rajas of Bobbili and Ramnaad have also endowed new wards, as also has Sir Rameswami Moodelliar.

THE LATE MR. BABER'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 18.

Mr. Baber had, it appears, been suffering from attacks of rheumatism for several weeks with bad fits of indigestion. He had taken no food for three days when the doctor came on the 8th instant, and found him delirious. He sank gradually since that date and was mostly unconscious. He died of sheer exhaustion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Melpomene left this evening for Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 18.

Mail Steamer Melbourne from Suez, arrived.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JUNE 17.

ALTHOUGH rain has fallen in many parts of Guzerat, Baroda has not as yet been properly favoured. For the last week the sky has been overcast with dark clouds, and we have been in anxious expectation that they would discharge their contents on the thirsty and parched land, but day after day we have been subject to disappointment. The hot months are at last over, and we are now enjoying delightful weather, the mornings and evenings being particularly pleasant. It is a strange meteorological phenomenon that the monsoon always bursts here shortly after Bombay and its surroundings have had a share of it first. No matter how lowering the clouds appear that come from the south-west they pass over in a most tantalizing manner. It behoves us, therefore, not to be hasty and grumble, but to wait and let nature have its course. For, if the gods be favourable to us this year as was in the past, Baroda need not be in any way anxious for its water-supply and above all a good harvest.

We were treated last night to a very instructive and amusing lecture on "Lightning and its vagaries" with experimental demonstrations by Mr. A. M. Taylor, A.M.I. C.E., Electrical Engineer in charge of the Gaekwar's palaces. In the absence of his Highness the Gaekwar Colonel Jackson, Agent to the Governor-General, presided, and there was a very appreciative audience, consisting of the principal British officers and the State officials. The lecturer ably handled the subject, and it must have repaid those who had availed themselves of the opportunity of being present. It is to be hoped that Mr. Taylor, before his departure for Europe, will again deliver a lecture on a similar or other kindred subject in a larger hall enough to accommodate a goodly number of visitors. I must on behalf of those present thank Principal Tait and his colleagues for placing the College Laboratory at the disposal of the lecturer and his hearers.

It is reported that the Government of India have negatived the request made by the Baroda State for the loan of the services of Captain R. G. Jones, Squadron Commander, 1st Madras Lancers, as "Military Adviser." There are several able officers of the Bombay Army who would, no doubt, do credit to the State if their services were asked for. Colonel Westmacott, of the 28th Pioneers, and others may be mentioned as examples. But of course what these British officers chiefly look to is the extra remuneration, and the State should not grudge this, if it is desirous of securing the services of a really competent officer for the benefit and well-being of the army.

LATER.

After I had despatched my letter and at about 4 o'clock the sky began to be obscured by dark ragged masses, but no one could have imagined we were going to have more than a mere passing shower. In half an hour down came the rain with flashes of lightning and the rumble of distant thunder. Along the streets, the water rushed, gathering in some places in deep pools. To-day being the solar eclipse thousands of Hindus of both sexes had repaired to the river to bathe and purify their sinful bodies, but the heavy showers rudely disturbed their ablutions and the Hindus hurriedly rolled up their belongings, and made for places of shelter. But as suddenly as it burst as suddenly did the fall abate. In less than three hours all was over. The lightning ceased its flashing and the thunder ceased to roll. The dark clouds held up, and passing away left the starlit sky unobscured and the city quiet.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE following is the programme of the Bombay Gymkhana for the matches arranged for this season :—

June	21	at Bombay,	XI. *v.* XXII.	
„	28	„	„	
July	5	„	Gymkhana	*v.* Colaba Garrison.
„	12	„	„	*v.* Y. M. C. A.
„	15	at Ahmednugger,	„	*v.* Ahmednugger.
„	16	„	„	*v.* „
„	19	at Bombay,	„	*v.* Hindoo C. C.
„	26	„	„	*v.* Byculla Club.
„	31*	„	Civil	*v.* Military.
Aug.	2	„	Gymkhana	*v.* Mr. Lake's XI.
„	8*	„	„	*v.* Poona.
„	9	„	„	*v.* „
„	15	„	„	*v.* Ahmednugger (return).
„	16	„	„	*v.* „ „
„	23†			
„	27*	at Bombay,	Gymkhana	*v.* Parsees.
„	28	„	„	„
Sept.	6†			
„	12	at Poona,	Gymkhana	*v.* Poona (return).
„	13	„	„	„
„	13	at Bombay,	„	*v.* Islam C. C.
„	17*	„	„	*v.* Hindoo C. C. (return).
„	20†	„		
Last week in Sept.		„	„	*v.* Parsees (return).

A. P. GOULD, Hony. Secy., Cricket.

* Public holidays.

† Matches will be arranged hereafter.

N.B.—Civil and Military at Poona is fixed for 15th, 16th and 17th September.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 17.

10 p.m.	77·6

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	79·1
2 p.m.	78·3
4 p.m.	76·6

THE Lahore paper makes the following observations upon the latest and perhaps the most foolish of Mr. Bradlaugh's questions :—

What our correspondent describes as Mr. Bradlaugh's "extraordinary" question in the House, refers of course to the vapouring of the *Times of India* some time ago on the subject of its own journalistic chastity. If we remember aright, a little jealousy of the *Pioneer* was at the bottom of the business : and with a "we could and if we would" air, the Bombay paper hinted to the world that *it* had been approached, and advances had been made to *it*, to become the official organ. These insidious advances, the *Times of India* repelled with the righteous horror of the proper-minded spinster, who sees in every passer-by a violent pretender to her maidenly affections : and "the subject"—such we believe was the unromantic termination to this thrilling romance—"droped." We do not suppose for an instant that the Government of India or of Bombay—even in Lord Reay's time—ever made any improper proposals to any paper : but the *Times of India* wished to nurse the severe pride of unassailable virginity in public. Still, there would not have been much that was very comic in the situation, if Mr. Bradlaugh had not been put up to "ask a question" in Parliament about the alleged shocking proceedings of our bold, bad Government. It was either after or before the incident alluded to that the haughtiness of the *Times of India* broke out in a new place, and dubbed Bombay a "kingdom." Will Mr. Bradlaugh now kindly relieve the agitated two hundred millions of India by asking a question in the House of Commons ; whether Government has created an independent kingdom in the west of the peninsula ; whether the Secretary of State has bribed a Bombay paper to announce the fact, and whether Government will lay papers on the table ? Until this is done, we shall not perhaps quite realise what excellent fooling the "Membership for India" is.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

A REPORT has just been issued of the work done in Bombay by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul during the past year. The first business, the report states, that attracted the notice of the newly-constituted council was the necessity for consolidating the Society, and it was resolved, after careful previous investigation, to amalgamate such conferences as were thought to be not sufficiently strong in membership, and in consequence were not working as satisfactorily as might be expected. The conferences that were thus amalgamated were those of the Market, Sonapore, Kalbadevie, and Cavel, under the name of the Cavel Conference, and the Dadar and Salvacao Conference in Lower Mahim, under the name of the Salvacao-Dadur Conference. This necessarily reduced by four the number of the conferences. From the reports received it would appear that the amalgamated conferences are working well. Under this arrangement, and in view of the circumstance of four conferences, *viz.*, those of Belgaum, Bhusawal, Secunderabad, and Colaba, which were founded in February, 1867, August, 1875, December, 1881, and March, 1883, respectively, having lapsed, the total number of conferences within the circumscription of the town and provincial council of Bombay now stands at 24 instead of 30 as in previous years.

The object of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul is to provide the poor with such succour as upon personal enquiry is deemed suitable to their condition ; to visit them at least once a week at their dwellings, and to give them any other material or moral support not foreign to this principal aim. The visiting members choose for relief, whenever it is possible, those persons who are suffering from pressure caused by the illness or death of some working member of the family, and who by *timely* aid are enabled soon again to resume their position as independent members of society.

The Society reckons 260 active members. The Conferences held 693 meetings and the Council 10, making a total of 703 meetings during the year, which were well attended by the members. The receipts of the conferences during the year amounted to Rs. 13,701-0-4, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,270-1-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,430-15-0, in the hands of the treasures of conferences, of which sum Rs. 2,405-15-1 were credited to a reserve fund, which is held for meeting any exceptional and pressing demands which may be preferred on the Society. The number of poor relieved during the year was 448 families, consisting of 649 persons, of whom a few were non-Christians. In distributing relief, the Society makes no distinctions of nationality or creed, poverty itself being considered a sufficient claim to the Society's aid.

The Society of which these organizations are the local representatives has an illustrious and interesting history. It was founded in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam, one of that brilliant band of Catholic writers who arose in France between the years 1830 and 1850. At the age of twenty whilst yet a student at the Ecole de Droit in Paris, Ozanam started this charitable association. He induced eight of his companions to join him, young men studying to be lawyers or doctors, and at their first meeting it was settled that their work should be the service of God in the person of the poor, whom they were to visit at their own dwellings and assist by every means in their power. Each member had a poor family to look after ; they met every week to report their experiences, discuss the wants of their protegés and the best means of relieving them, and at the close of the meeting a collection was made to pay for the tickets for provisions, coal, house-rent, &c. According to the rules which Ozanam drew up for the young Society it was forbidden to discuss politics or personal concerns at the meetings ; these topics were not to be mentioned even indirectly ; the Society was never to be made use of as a stepping stone to worldly advancement. The service of the members embraced the sick and infirm, and those who were out of employment from some just cause, either illness or external conditions not due to themselves. Every precaution was taken against the help of the Society being diverted into unworthy channels and serving as an encouragement to idleness and pauperism.

Ozanam's idea found favour in France. The Society spread rapidly, although in the commencement it had to experience a considerable amount of opposition. At the end of twenty-five years the membership had increased to two thousand in Paris alone, where they visited and relieved about five thousand poor families, or an average of twenty thousand individuals, which represented one-fourth of the poor of that vast city. The "conference" or branches of the Society numbered five hundred, and there were others, even then, established in England, Belgium, Spain, and America.

Year by year the Society has grown, and at present it is in full operation in every country in Europe ; numerous branches exist in the various States of North and South America, in Australia, in various parts of the East and in Africa. France is, of course, the great stronghold of the Society. There is no large city or important town in that country without its conferences. It is very numerous also in Germany, Belgium, and in Great Britain, and Ireland. The progress of the association may be gathered from the circumstance that during the year 1888, 173 new conferences or branches were established, some of these being in Syria, Senegal, Brazil, Peru, Central America, and Australia. Amongst the most important works in which the Society takes a part are the following :—Asylums for orphans ; foundling homes ; the patronage or care of apprentices and young men ; visiting the poor at their homes and furnishing them with necessary relief ; instruction of poor children ; visiting prisons and hospitals : asylums for the aged ; temporary assistance to the unemployed ; &c. During the year 1888, the receipts from all sources reached the very large sum of 10,444,637 francs, the expenditure during the same period being 8,532,439 francs. France alone contributed 2,538,324 francs and Belgium 834,535 francs. From the Low Countries a sum of 915,682 francs was received. In the United States of America the total amount received was 1,269,895 francs.

In December 1862 the Society was introduced into India by Bishop Meurin, then Father Meurin. Branches have since been established in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Karachi, Poona, Cochin, and other towns. At present in the city and island of Bombay there are some sixteen conferences : at Bandora there are two. These, together with the conferences at Poona, Karachi, Hyderabad, Dharwar, Cochin, &c., are under the direction of the Town and Provincial Council of Bombay. In London the Society is represented by the leading Catholic laymen of the metropolis, amongst others, by the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Sheriff Stuart Knill, Mr. George Blount, &c. The Marquis of Ripon, in replying to an address presented to him on behalf of the local conferences on his first arrival in Bombay, explained his reason for having joined the Society. He said : "I was first led to join the Society of St. Vincent de Paul from a perusal of your rules, which seemed to me to present a singular combination of sincere pity, of wise charity, and of most loving consideration for the poor. It was that spirit of true piety, combined with a knowledge of the world, and especially of the poor as they really are, which led me to see the great importance of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to the suffering populations among which it may be established in any part of the world. But, brethren, as you know very well, the Society is not to be regarded as a mere philanthropical institution. If we were to look at in that respect we should lose what is most valuable of the spirit of those devoted men who founded the Society. It is not only a Society for the purpose of giving a certain number of rupees, or of sovereigns, or of francs to the poor of any country, it is a Society for the purpose of binding men together, and of bringing to the homes of the poor that which is more valuable than money—a deep, earnest, loving Christian sympathy. We have many a lesson to learn from the poor ; we can derive from the assistance rendered to them in a true spirit of Christian love many spiritual advantages for ourselves, and it is in that spirit, and with those objects that this Society was founded."

Since the introduction of the Society into Bombay it has been liberally supported by the general public, Christian and non-Christian, recognizing the catholicity of its charity. Relief is usually afforded in kind, the pecuniary grants being found to be much open to abuse, and they are discouraged accordingly.

LEVEE AT POONA.

THE following Government notification was issued last night :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 28th June 1890, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the private entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-camp at the main entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the levee.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the levee, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-camp in waiting, at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the levee.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress. European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock-coat, or dress coat, with white or coloured trousers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen, being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of judicial or academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Gentlemen who have had the private entree granted them on personal grounds by former Governors have the privilege continued.

The crariages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

By Command,

FRANCIS W. RHODES, Colonel,
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House,
Ganesh Khind, 16th June 1890.

MILITARY NOTES.

[ESPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.]

LIEUTENANT N. A. H. Budd, Wing Officer, 12th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to command a police force raised in Upper India for service with the Imperial British East Africa Company. The question has been raised whether he should be seconded whilst so employed.

Education appears to be making considerable progress in the army. A few years ago a soldier with a first-class certificate of education was a rarity. Now we have in India 256 out of 43,561 in the possession of first-class certificates. The cavalry branch of the Army appear to be the best educated, 2,053 out of 3,614 having obtained certificates. We do not, of course, refer to the few Royal Engineers serving in India, all of which are in possession of certificates. The Artillery come next with 2,915 certicates out of 7,095 men. But the infantry still appear to require the schoolmaster, as less than one-third are certificated. The best educated corps in India is the No. 20 Southern Division Royal Artillery, Fort William. The best regiment is the 1st Dragoon Guards, Meerut, and the best battalion the 2nd Liverpool Regiment at Fyzabad.

Colonel F. W. Macmullen has been appointed Commandant of the 13th Bengal Lancers.

Captain W. M. Duckett, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been allowed to resign his commission in view to his permanent appointment to the Army Pay Department. He has been posted to the 2nd Devonshire Regiment as Paymaster.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary A. L. Hurley, Subordinate Medical Department, has been tried by a district court-martial at Quetta, for drunkenness on duty, and (2) drunkenness when under arrest, found guilty of both charges, and dismissed the service.

The Government of India have sanctioned the indulgence of ninety days' Sikkim privilege leave to those officers who have served with the Sikkim Expeditionary Force, prior to the 10th September, 1889, who were not able to avail themselves of it that year. But the grant will not be allowed to those officers already entitled to ninety days' privilege leave for Burma, or to ninety days' accumulated privilege leave ; only to those who are entitled to sixty days' privilege leave. The grant of the extra thirty days will not be much of a boon after all, as but few officers will be entitled to take it.

It has been ruled that an officer of the Royal Engineers serving in civil employ with other officers of the same corps who are his seniors in military rank, though departmentally his juniors, shall not report upon them confidentially. Why cannot this ruling be applied to other military departments ; why should a Major be allowed to report on a Colonel who may be serving in the same department with him but in a junior grade ?

The half mounting allowance sanctioned for the native armies of India, the hospital assistant class, the native drivers of British batteries of artillery, and men of the Army Hospital Native Corps is to be paid quarterly in future on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October. The allowance has lately been drawn quarterly by the native army instead of annually, and this boon has been extended to all branches of the service. The grant quarterly quadruples the work ; and might be much simplified if the whole allowance was drawn on the 1st January, and refunds made when casualties occur. Commencing with the next trooping season the following are the daily rates of messing stoppages to be recovered from officers and others on board her Majesty's Indian troopships :—

	Entitled passages. s.	d.	Non-Entitled passages. s.	d.
Generals, Brigadier-Generals, and others of relative rank	5	6	6	6
All other officers	2	0	6	6
Ladies	5	0	5	6
Children : Over 7 years and under 16 years	...		6	6
	3	4	4	0
Over 1 year and under 7 years.	2	6	2	6
Under 1 year	Free.			
Servants : Male, Civilian	0	9	3	0
Female, Civilian	2	0	3	0
Female, Soldier's wife	2	0	2	0

The following receive second-class messing without malt liquor :—

Warrant Officers : Of Indian Departments	0	9	1	9
British, including those on the Unattached List	0	6	1	9
Schoolmasters	0	6	1	9
Schoolmistresses	0	4	1	3
Families : Females above 16 years	0	4	1	3
Children : Over 7 years and under 16 years	0	2	1	0
Over 2 years and under 7 years.	0	2	0	10
Over 1 year and under 2 years...	Free		0	10
Under 1 year	Free			

The following receive rations without malt liquor :—

Non-commissioned officers and men	0	1	0	10
Families : Females above 16 years	Free		0	9
Children : Above 1 year and under 16 years	Free		0	6
Under 1 year	Free			

DEATH OF AN OFFICER AT SEA.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain Creagh, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, which port she left on the 5th inst., and called at Madras. She had brought details from Rangoon to Madras. Two officers, Major Ind and Surgeon Hearn, were seized with remittent fever. Major Ind died, and was buried at sea off Bombay. Surgeon Hearn, on his arrival in Bombay, was sent to the Colaba Sanitarium. The Canning brought in addition one native officer and 24 details, and 266 logs of timber for the Government Dockyard. During the voyage she experienced squalls, rain, and S.-W. winds.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. SUEZ.

THE following is the Government Resolution fixing an enquiry to be held on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, into the circumstances of the stranding of the s. s. Suez on the 28th May on the Maldive Islands.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint C. P. Cooper, ex Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. F. Potts, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company, and Captain W. J. Webber, Master of the P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, to conduct an investigation in this case at the Esplanade Police Court under provisions of Section 7 (1) of the Indian **Merchant Shipping Act V. of 1883.**

THE SALT-TAX IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to a question in the House of Commons on May 23, on the subject of the salt-tax in India, Sir J Gorst is reported to have said—"The Secretary of State for India cannot admit that the increase of the salt-tax in 1888 was caused mainly, if not entirely, by the loss in exchange."

Sir J. Gorst's reply does not seem to be strictly consistent either with facts, or even with Lord Dufferin's declaration in Council on the point : and we have only to refer to the debate in the Viceregal Council on the Tariff Act 1882 Amendment Bill (27th January, 1888). Reviewing the changes that had taken place "in the general financial position between 1884-85 and the Budget Statement of 1887-8," the Hon. Mr. Westland showed that the net increase of imperial expenditure during the period was no less than Rx. 4,750,000, distributed thus :—

	Rx.
Army charges increased by	980,000
Expenditure in Frontier roads	200,000
Upper Burma (deducting revenue)	1,780,000
Exchange	1,790,000
	Rx. 4,750,000

But even with such a heavy increase in expenditure to provide for Sir A. Colvin did not think it right to advise the Government of India to impose additional burdens on the poorer millions—the *misera contribuens plebs*—who already contributed more than their fair share of the general taxation of the country. These exceptional demands were thus met :—

	Rx.
Imposition of the income-tax (1886-7)	900,000
Other improvements of revenue	960,000
Absorption of the Famine Insurance Grant	1,450,000
„ „ „	260,000
Reduction in Provincial Assignments	500,000
Other sources	500,000
	Rx. 4,570,000

But, even so, before the financial year 1887-88 was out, a further deterioration in the financial position discovered itself, and had to be faced. It amounted to no less than Rx. 1,420,000 ; thus—

	Rx.
Exchange	720,000
Railways	400,000
Opium	300,000

[*N.B.*—As regards railway receipts, it was considered that the deterioration was only temporary and exceptional. No such confidence was felt as regards the recovery of opium.]

This was the deficit (Rx. 14,20,000) which the enhancement of the salt-duties was intended to meet. Opium and railways, no doubt, contributed largely to the financial deterioration, but clearly exchange was the main factor : and Lord Dufferin in his concluding speech on the debate on the 3rd February, 1888, remarked :—"The great difficulty attending our financial policy is the instability of silver. With an uncertainty of that kind introduced into all his calculations, no Finance Minister can ever enjoy any real repose. He must be always conscious that in the unknown future, there may exist contingencies which will upset all his calculations and destroy the anticipated equilibrium in his budget, but from the very nature of the case all that the Government can do is to exercise its best intelligence in calculating the probabilities of the actual situation, and leave the ultimate issue in the hands of Providence. As I have already had occasion to say, *had it not been for the fall in silver which has made me three millions a year a poorer Viceroy than I was when I first came to the country, notwithstanding even the fall in opium and the expenditure in Burma, I think we might have tided over the present difficulties without any resort to increased taxation.*" (The italics are mine.)

It is thus clear that the salt duties were raised in 1888 not to pay for Burma nor for Frontier Defences, nor for the restoration of the Famine Insurance Fund, but to restore the financial equilibrium disturbed mainly if not entirely by the fall of the rupee ; and it would be inaccurate to say, as Sir J. Gorst says, "that the increase of the salt tax in 1888" was not caused mainly "by the loss in exchange."

This is, however, a side-issue ; the main question is, how far is it right, in the present altered position of the national finances, to maintain the salt-tax at a level at which it works "as a tax on the health of the poor ?" Whatever was the necessity for the increase of the tax in the spring of 1888, when it was found that, even after the imposition of the income-tax, the appropriation of the famine insurance grant, the reduction of provincial assignments and such like measures adopted to maintain the financial equilibrium, there was still a deficit of about 1½ crores to provide for the continuance of it at the enhanced rates now, under circumstances which leave in the hands of the Finance Minister a surplus of 375 lakhs, after his entire *Budget Extraordinaire* has been fully met, on the actuals of the past financial year, and promise to yield him a still more splendid surplus during the current year, requires, I submit, a stronger justification than a vague undefined apprehension expressed in last March by Sir D. Barbour, that "we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet" and that "prudence and economy are needed to meet the dangers and difficulties of the future."—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 17th June. X.

LORD HARRIS AS A CRICKETER.

ONE of a series of articles on "Forty years of Cricket," which Dr. W. G. Grace is contributing to a syndicate of papers in Australia and elsewhere, deals with His Excellency Lord Harris.

The Hon. George Robert Canning Harris, now Lord Harris, writes Dr. Grace, was born at St. Anne's, Trinidad, West Indies, 3rd February, 1851. Height, 5 ft. 11½ ins. ; weight, 11st. 12lbs. He has proved himself to be a distinguished cricketer and a distinguished politician ; an upright, true-hearted English gentleman, and the best of friends. No one has had the game more at heart, or done more for it ; and every cricketer felt that it had lost one of its greatest supporters when, in taking farewell of the County Cricket Council, at Lord's, in December last, he said : "My cricket book is closed ; but it contains nothing but the pleasantest of recollections."

Eton, Oxford, and Kent have had occasion to be proud of him, his county in particular ; for he displayed good form as a batsman and field, and bowled occasionally with success during the many years he represented it. There have been few better judges of what constitutes a first-class cricketer, and as captain of an eleven no one could spot the weakness or strength of an opponent better. He had a very free, correct style of batting ; keeping up his wicket with great patience when the bowling was good, and batting freely when it was loose. Repeatedly he has scored over a hundred runs in an innings for his county, and he played in the Gentleman's Eleven for many years. He was President, Captain, and Secretary, of the Kent County Club, and executed the duties pertaining to these offices with great success for the county and marked credit to himself ; and it was entirely owing to his personal efforts that his county has again come to the front. In his younger days he was a most brilliant out field, covering a large amount of ground, picking up the ball quickly and neatly, and returning it smartly and accurately to the wicket ; but in later years he fielded closer in, chiefly at short-slip, and was just as successful in that position. No safer pair of hands could be desired, and no more willing worker ever played in an eleven. He bowled round arm, medium-pace, and could keep it up with great precision for some time.

We have played side by side in more matches than I can remember : first for Mr. Fitzgerald's team at Canada and America ; then for Gentlemen *v.* Players, Kent, and Gloucestershire *v.* England, England *v.* Australia, and in most of the representative matches. He was the heart and soul of the Canadian trip, and we were the closest of friends from beginning to end of it ; for we had two things in common—our sailing and speaking capabilities. We never sailed but we were ill together, and we never got on our legs to attempt a speech without wishing we had never been born ! When I—and every one present—listened to his eloquent remarks at Canterbury at the end of last season, I could not help recalling certain efforts in the Canadian trip, and feeling keenly how I had neglected my opportunities while he had cultivated his. But he has had many long innings at it since, and gone forward ; while mine have been short, and I very much fear I have gone back.

No cricketer was quicker to congratulate a comrade on a fine performance. In the Kent *v.* Gloucestershire match at Clifton, in 1887, when I scored the century twice in a match the second time in my career, he was the first to applaud. A little before the time for drawing stumps on the third day, when I was about twenty runs short of the number to complete the feat, and the regular Kent bowlers had failed to dislodge me, he put on underhand bowling. That had no effect ; and, knowing the match could not be lost, he kindly allowed the bowler to continue an over or two longer, so that I might accomplish my end. He could easily have made another change, which might have prevented me from doing it before time expired.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Municipal Offices, Captain Sir Henry Morland in the chair. There were also present :—Colonel Merewether, Messrs. M. N Banajee, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Dr. Cowasjee, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, M. B. Bharbhaya, Harkissondass Narotumdass, Umiashankar Yajnik, Abdeola Meherali Dhurumsey, and R. B. Carrol.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Health Officer's report for the first quarter of 1890 was laid on the table.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed that the report be passed on to the Corporation. He said that the report was as interesting as it was instructive. It appeared that, notwithstanding the fact that influenza largely prevailed in Bombay, the death-rate in the city could be favourably compared to the chief towns in Europe, of which mention had been made in the report. The Health Officer had taken the trouble to give charts and to explain how influenza prevailed in the chief towns of Europe and was attended by a larger number of deaths than in Bombay. The Health Officer in his report attributed the increased death-rate in the city to the spread of influenza, and he also dwelt at some length on the mortality at Parel and other low-lying districts pointing out that the heavy mortality there was due to want of drainage in these places. It was high time that the report of Mr. Baldwin Latham on the subject of drainage was submitted to the Standing Committee and Corporation to enable them to consider what ought to be done in the matter of the drainage of the particular districts as recommended by Mr. Latham.

Dr. Cowasjee's proposition was carried.

GOCULDAS HOSPITAL REPORT.

The Committee further considered report of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital for 1889. Dr. Cowasjee said that he was sorry to observe that the report had been sent on by the Surgeon so far back as January 1st, 1890, and they had got it nearly six months afterwards. He thought in future attention ought to be drawn to this delay. These reports ought to be sent as early as possible as much of their value was lost being sent so late.

The Chairman : Do you not think that is for the Corporation to do ?

Dr. Cowasjee said he meant that attention should be called to it through the Corporation. On the whole, the report showed that the expenditure of Municipal money was kept well within bounds. There was one point in the report to which he should like to draw their attention. He noticed there had been a considerable increase in a particular disease. This pointed out that a great mistake had been made in when a certain Act had been abolished. Dr. Parakh recommended the entertainment of a couple of nurses at the hospital. He did not ask the Corporation at present to make provisions for the residence of nurses ; but he (Dr. Cowasjee) thought that even without quarters the Corporation ought to encourage the Surgeon of the Hospital by employing two or three nurses as he knew the great benefit and comfort the attendance of nurses was to patients.

The report was forwarded on to the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal then moved the following resolution :—I beg to notify that at the next meeting of the Standing Committee I shall propose that the Commissioner be requested to submit a special report with reference to the fall on Sunday, the 8th instant, of a house in Shaik Oomar Street, while in course of erection showing (*a*) whether the Superintendent of Buildings had inspected the house from time to time while it was in course of construction, and reported upon it, and if so, what was the nature of his report or reports ; (*b*) whether it is true that the building operations were carried on on old foundations ; and whether the Superintendent had examined the quality of building materials, such as timber, chunam, &c., and whether the walls of the building were of the requisite thickness, &c. ; (*c*) whether the Commissioner has framed any draft by-laws under the building provisions of the Municipal Act for submission to the Corporation ; (*d*) and such other information as would explain the cause of the fall of the building just near completion. He said, I should like to make a few verbal alterations, and these are that instead of the word "Superintendents" I should like to put the word Inspector," and to eliminate the whole of clause C. Permission having been given he proceeded :—I am sure that you are aware that this subject of the fall of one-half of a house in Shaik Oomer Street has caused great uneasiness in the native community. In fact, the subject has been the talk of many households, and it has been thought strange that a building so near completion should be so dangerous as to collapse at a time when there was no heavy wind blowing. The general impression is that there must be something radically wrong in regard to the building material, or some gross carelessness or neglect of duty in inspecting the house while in course of construction, which resulted in the loss of seven lives and the wounding of many people. I have myself visited the building in company with an old and experienced mistry and found that the thickness of the external wall was about nine inches, and I also saw many of the beams, posts, and pillars, and saw that these were rotten, and I am able to affirm in a great measure the evidence that has been placed before the public, and which, I suppose, you have read. I mean the evidence which was laid before the Coroner's jury, and which has been published in this morning's papers. There has been some very important evidence adduced, especially the evidence of the Municipal Secretary, of Mr. Walton, and of the Municipal Commissioner. But the evidence of Mr. Walton especially bears directly on many of the points in my motion I shall, therefore, read some of the most important statements, in Mr. Walton's evidence.

The Chairman said that Mr. Javerilal should remember that the Coroner's verdict was not given. The point was that Mr. Javerilal wanted the Committee to ask the Commissioner certain questions. Would the Committee go into the whole question at once ?

On the question being put to the Committee it was found that they were of opinion that Mr. Javerilal should not read the evidence.

The Municipal Commissioner said that that he thought it would be better to reserve his report till the next meeting.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Committee further considered letter, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting the expenditure incurred in connection with the levy of entrance fees in the Victoria Gardens.

Mr. Muncherjee Banaji, in

the levying of fees had been sanctioned by the Standing Committee and Corporation the Municipality had been purchasing ground largely to extend the gardens. Some lakhs of rupees had already been spent in this way, and it was proposed to spend about a lakh more. So to meet the interest on this outlay, if for no other reason, he was in favour of fees being levied. But there was another point. The gardens, in the first instance, had been handed over to the Municipality by Government to be altogether open free to the public, and the public no doubt had a right to ask for the keeping of the gardens open free for as many days as the Municipality could reasonably do so. He did not believe in the late agitation about the mill-hands and about the so-called poor people visiting the gardens. He was sure the mill operatives preferred spending the only two days in the month they had free, with their families at home than visiting the gardens. In the case of people of moderate means and people from the mofussil he thought there would be some effect if the gardens were free up till 3 p.m. on Sundays. Dr. Cowasjee moved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the continuance of the existing arrangements for the admission of visitors to the gardens, subject to the public being admitted free up to 3 p.m. on Sundays, and to the levy of fees during one of the days which at present was free. That the Corporation be also recommended to sanction formally the levy of a fee of four annas per head after 3 p.m. on Sundays.

Mr. Mooljee B. Bharbhaya said he did not wish to cripple the Municipal finances, but he thought that if the gardens are open free up to two or three o'clock on Sundays, they would not lose much money, and it would be unlikely that the poor people visiting the gardens would drink or otherwise misbehave themselves at that early hour.

Mr. Carroll then proposed that the Corporation be informed with reference to their resolution, dated the 12th ultimo, that in the opinion of the Standing Committee no alteration should be made in regard to the levy of admission fees to the Victoria Gardens until the experience of, at least twelve months, had been gained of the practice of charging such fees. That the Corporation be recommended in the meantime to formally sanction the levy of fees on Sundays as charged at present. He thought one year was not too long a time in which to gain experience. There were many minor matters which would require a deal of consideration. For instance, the zoological collection in the public gardens in Paris, and in other cities were never fell, and that would be an important point in this connection.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker did not see any reason for delay. It was extremely unlikely that they would take much money at the gardens during the monsoon.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that his own opinion was that there were very few people who would appreciate a visit to these gardens. His colleagues could not have failed to notice that the gardens were not taken advantage of as they ought to be. Some time back the better class of people would not visit the gardens on account of the *riff raff* that went. Now that there was the restriction of a fee the better class of people began to visit the gardens. They had not only to look to the interests of the rate-payors but also to the comfort of the better class of people. The gardens of Bhownugger and other places in Kattyawar were free, but when he was at the Bhownugger garden on a band night, there were not twenty-five people present. At the Junaghar Garden, too, where there were twenty-five lions, he noticed the same thing. There was one alteration which ought to be made, but this should be done at the end of the year, and that was that people ought to be made to pay on holidays and not on Sundays. He thought that they would agree with him when he said that on holidays people were more free with their money than on any other day.

Mr. Carroll said he would suggest that some arbours and other covered places ought to be provided in the gardens for visitors to take shelter in when it rained.

Mr. Cowasjee's proposition on being put to the meeting was lost, Mr. Carroll's being carried.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

LORD AND LADY HARRIS IN POONA.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY HARRIS, with her baby, and accompanied by Dr. Martin and Capt. Jervis, A D C, arrived in Poona on Tuesday evening from Panchgani by the Southern Mahratta Railway. His Excellency Lord Harris, G C I E, was on the platform of the Ghorpori Station to receive her ladyship, together with the Hon'ble Mr. J G Moore, C S. There were also present Mrs Moore; Mr and Mrs Nugent; Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary to His Excellency; Captain Cox, A D C; Major Macpherson, District Superintendent of Police; Mr and Mrs S Cooke; Ressaldar Major Roop Sing, A D C; and Khan Bahadoor Dr Hoshang Jamasp. The train arrived shortly after 7 p m, her ladyship travelling in a special family saloon carriage kindly placed at her disposal by the railway authorities. Mr Partridge, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, came in charge of the train. After shaking hands and conversing with those who had come to meet her, Her Excellency was driven off to Ganesh Khind by Lord Harris in a mail phaeton drawn by two horses, and escorted by two troopers of the Body Guard.

His Excellency Lord Harris, G C I E, accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C. S., Member of Council, visited the Central Gymnasium at Wanowrie the same evening. His Excellency drove up to the entrance in a mail phaeton, escorted by two troopers of his Body Guard, shortly after 5 o'clock, and was received on arrival there by Colonel A M Rawlins, commanding the Poona District, Major W. James, Inspector of Gymnasia, and Captain Ross, Staff Officer The men, over one hundred in number, belonging to the several classes now going through their gymnasium course, were paraded under Sergeant-major Gorman, and stood at attention when His Excellency entered the building. The several classes were put through all manner of evolutions on the horizontal bar, parallel bars, the rings, the horse &c., but His Excellency took particular interest in the special class of non-commissioned officers who are undergoing the course for instructors, and frequently applauded the brilliant performances of this squad. The men of this class, who have only been in training for four months, were first exercised on the bridge ladder; after which they doubled up the octagon at one end of the building, and then they rushed away to the opposite end and scaled up the "blocks" portion of the prepared wall in a manner which excited the admiration of the visitors. Having got to the top of the wall and seated themselves on the broad plank up there, the order was given them to decend. The first man led off the descent by swinging himself across to the mast and coming down headforemost in a most graceful style. The others descended by the rope. The men then performed a series of very clever evolutions on the horizantal bar and the parallel bars; and subsequently they went in for fencing with foils, the single stick, sword *vs* bayonet, sword *vs* sword, and bayonet *vs* bayonet; and they appeared to handle their weapons very well indeed. His Excellency, who has done a good deal of fencing himself, took the liveliest interest in this part of the evening's entertainment, and expressed his admiration of the way in which the men acquitted themselves. The proceedings concluded with a general *melee*, which afforded great amusement. The Governor spent about an hour at the Gymnasium, leaving shortly before 6 o'clock after expressing to Colonel Rawlins, Major James and Sergeant-major Gorman the great pleasure his visit had afforded him. The Gymnasium looked very well indeed. Everything appeared to be neat, well kept and carefully looked after, and the men looked remarkably robust and healthy, particularly the members of the more advanced classes, showing what Gymnasium excercise is capable of doing. The building is a lofty one, and is in the form of a cross—the Gymnasium proper occupying the centre long room, with the fencing gallery on the west and the dumb-bells gallery on the east. In the fencing gallery the foils are artistically arranged on shields marked off for the various classes, giving the whole place a remarkably neat appearance.

From the Gymnasium His Excellency walked across, with the Hon'ble Mr. Moore and Colonel Rawlins, to the Soldiers' Institute next door, and was conducted over the premises. Colonel Rawlins explained to His Excellency that great improvements had recently been effected in connection with the Institute, and that it is proposed to open a coffee and beer shop there on Monday next. All manner of in-door games were provided for the men of the garrison in the Institute, and various newspapers were taken in there. His Excellency was pleased with the clean state of the premises, and left after having stayed but a few minutes.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PARSEE ASSAULT CASE.

We have received the following subscriptions in answer to Heersbai Dhunjeebhai's appeal:—

	Rs	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	723	0	0
J. N. M.	25	0	0
"Takhloos"	10	0	0
Bundi Khoda	1	0	0

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THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, into the circumstances connected with the deaths of Rahimtoola Hajee Esak, Asha, Eliapa Bhickoo, Mankee Gunga, and Megjee Nema, who were killed on Sunday evening, the 8th instant, by the fall of a house in Shaik Ali Oomer Street.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared to watch the proceeding on behalf of the Municipality.

Joosub Hubeeb said: I am a carpenter. I was working at the new house for about a month. The house was a four-storeyed one, and was being erected in Ali Oomer Street. It fell about 4 p.m. on Sunday, the 8th instant. The owner of the house, Hajee Esak, was superintending its erection. He had no maistry or licensed surveyor. I have known Hajee Esak for four or five years. He used to take contracts for building houses. On the 8th instant about 4 or 4-30 p.m. I was putting up a door on the ground floor of that house, when Hajee Esak called me to another room on the ground floor at the southern end. I saw that the wall was cracked in several places and some of the plaster had fallen. Hajee Esak told me to support the beam in that room. I sent for a rafter and placed it under the beam. I thought that was not sufficient and went out for another, leaving the labourer Gunnoo, holding the rafter I had put in because I had not fixed it. As I was leaving the house one-half of the building fell.

David Goatling said: I am Fellow of the Institute of British Architect and live at Cumballa Hill. I have been an architect in Bombay for the last twenty-five years, and have erected many houses in this city. On the 9th instant about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I inspected a house in Ali Oomer Street that had recently fallen. It was a new house of four upper stories. I measured the thickness of the south wall on the ground floor, which I found to be exclusive of plaster, 14½ inches. At some peril I went into every portion of the house that was still standing. I found the walls so cracked and shaken that in my opinion it should be pulled down forthwith. I measured the thickness of all the walls. The front wall on the west and north fronts measured on every floor in thickness, exclusive of plaster 4½ inches. This is called the "Reevas" wall, a wall projecting beyond the ground floor wall. All the internal walls on every floor measured 4½ inches. The east or gully wall measured on the ground floor 12 inches, and on all the upper stories 9½ inches. These are the brick measurements exclusive of plaster. The four upper floors were covered with a six-inch thickness of brick masonry and chunam. The weight of this when wet is 5-8 of one cwt. that is, 2½ Bombay maunds for each square foot. As all the internal posts were placed 10 feet apart, each post on each floor had to bear the weight of a hundred square feet of flooring. There being four floors, each post on the ground floor had to bear the weight of four hundred square feet of flooring, equal to 250 cwts. or 12½ tons' weight. Each post had also to bear the weight of the internal walls, and in this way the posts on the ground floor would have to bear a weight of 800 square feet of walling, weighing 5-8 of a cwt., per square foot, being an additional weight of 25 tons, and a total weight of 37½ tons. The actual size of these posts varied from 5 inches by 5 inches on the ground floor, to somewhat less on the upper floors. The proper size of posts for this building according to the Municipal schedule is as follows:—Ground floor 9" by 9"; first floor 8" by 8"; second floor 7" by 7"; third floor 6"by7"; andfourth floor5"by5". The proper thickness of external walls according to the same schedule is the ground and the first floor 17½". Second, third, and fourth floors 13". I am of opinion that the building collapsed because it was not built in accordance with the sizes of posts and thickness of external walls provided in the schedule, (exhibit B.) The thickness of internal walls does not matter so long as the posts are sufficiently strong to bear this weight. The object in putting in thinner walls and lighter posts was not to make the building stronger. The schedule exhibit B. has been in use by the Municipality and the public for many years past. So far as I know the dimensions of walls and posts there given were always adhered to until nearly two years ago when Act III. of 1888 came into force. I have often sent in building applications with this schedule attached and have obtained permission to build in the terms of that schedule. A new form of building application is now in force which contains no schedule. Every owner now builds according to his own will. The Municipal Executive are helpless, because they have no figures of any kind to guide them. If there were bye-laws it would be reasonable to expect they would contain dimensions of walls and posts. And if there were bye-laws with these provisions, buildings in Bombay would be more stable than they now are. For the want of such bye-laws building operations in Bombay are now in a state of chaos for a large majority of the houses that are now being built. Until bye-laws are passed the building sections of the Municipal Act are practically unworkable. Licensed surveyors are employed to prepare and sign plans accompanying building applications, but so far as I have been able to ascertain very few of such surveyors are employed to erect the buildings, the plans of which they signed. The increase of population in Bombay is increasing rents amongst the labouring classes, and I have noticed that year by year the rooms are built smaller in size. In the absence of detailed bye-laws, I think Section 343 of the Municipal Act is arbitrary. I mean in the absence of bye-laws necessary to define the limits of the section. The qualifications of a Licensed surveyor are that of a standing, equal to a licentiate of Civil Engineering, or that he is personally known to the Municipal Commissioner as a man who has been accustomed to construct buildings in Bombay, and who can draw plans of buildings. Section 356 of the Municipal Act states that the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Standing Committee, from time to time prescribe regulations for the guidance of licensed surveyors, and a copy of all regulations so prescribed at the time in force shall be written on the back of every licence granted to a surveyor. This has not yet been done, and it leaves the surveyor in the position of not knowing what his duties are. I think a licensed surveyor should be made responsible for the buildings, the plans of which have been signed by him, being built of good substantial materials and in accordance with the Municipal Act and bye-laws. This would necessitate the licensed surveyor being employed by the building owner in the construction of the building with a provision in his printed duties to report at monthly intervals to the Executive Engineer, stating that all the requirements of the Act were complied with, also a final report stating that the building was properly completed, properly drained, and that the privies and other conveniences were in proper order, and that the house was fit for habitation. At present a licensed surveyor is in the majority of instances only an ornament. The building application (Exhibit F) contains a description stating the sizes of the posts and the thickness of the walls, but the description of walls and posts there given have not been adhered to. The schedule which has been given up by the Municipality is to this day enforced by the Port Trust, although the schedule was always printed by the Municipality and supplied to owners intending to build. I believe the Municipality had no power to enforce it. If the licensed surveyors who prepare plans are competent for their work then the fact of the plans being prepared by them is a guarantee of the stability of the building, but I believe many of the licensed surveyors are incompetent, and sufficient discrimination has not been used in appointing them, a competent surveyor will be quite as well able to prepare plans without the schedule as with it, but with the schedule he will be able to resist any pressure brought to bear upon him by the owner. If the figures of the thickness of walls in Exhibit F had been adhered to by the builder the wall would have been strong enough. If the thickness of the posts had been adhered to I do not think the house would have fallen, but still the size of the posts given in the application (Exhibit F) are not sufficient for a house of four storeys and a ground floor. I would not allow the responsibility of owners of buildings being transferred to other people by any regulations or system of supervision that might be determined upon, but in the great majority of instances in Bombay a system of wise regulations defining the minimum size and thickness of posts and walls and also defining in some simple way the quality of materials to be used would greatly assist proper building.

John Campbell said: I am a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects, and also a member of the Society of Architects. I have been practising my profession in Bombay for the last twenty-eight years. On the afternoon of the 9th instant, and also on the following morning I made an examination of a four-storeyed building in Ali Oomer Street, part of which had recently fallen. I found the building on the whole built in the usual manner, and with the walls and timbers of the usual style and dimensions of buildings of that class. I call them chawl buildings. I have seen a number of similar buildings that have stood perfectly well for years. The man who built the fallen house has been contractor and a maistry for many years in Bombay, and carried out this building in the way he usually carried out buildings of this class. There are no Municipal building bye-laws to my knowledge. If there had been such bye-laws defining dimensions of walls and timbers, the Municipality would have had the power to interfere and insist upon stronger timber and thicker walls. I have not put up any chawls in Bombay, but have built many native bungalows, although I have been frequently called in to examine and survey native chawl buildings such as the one that has fallen. The schedule (Exhibit B) was formerly in use by the Municipality, but is not now. I think it was done away with when Act III. of 1888 come into force. The same schedule is enforced by the Port Trust. The abolition of the schedule is most injurious. The owner of a proposed building has nothing to go by except his own rule of thumb. He is obliged to produce plans got out by a licensed surveyor. But I do not think that helps him, as the Municipality have no power to insist on dimensions of walls and timbers. The great evil of the present bye-laws is that a licensed surveyor is usually employed by natives to prepare plans and sign them and get them passed by the Municipality. As a rule his connection with the building then ceases entirely. It is usually then handed over to a maistry to erect, and who has no rules or laws of any kind to guide him. The Municipality can only interfere with a building when it can be pronounced insecure under Section 354 of the Municipal Act. If this building had not fallen the Municipality could not have pronounced it dangerous under Section 354. If a complete building Act with bye-laws is enforced upon British architects in London, it is far more necessary in Bombay as the only safeguard in the erection of a native building. Every licensed surveyor that prepares building plans and obtains Municipal sanction for them should be compelled to superintend the erection of the building and to be responsible to the Municipality for the proper erection according to the bye-laws. If I had the building up of the fallen building, I should have used timbers of the dimensions contained in the schedule (Exhibit B) and probably I should have constructed the building stronger and better. I have no idea as to the cause of the fall of the house. The dimensions of posts given in building application in Exhibit F are not I consider actually safe for a building of four storeys. The dimensions of the thickness of the walls I do not think are sufficient.

Hajie Esau Hajee Esak, the owner of the fallen house who was next examined, said: I am a building maistry, and have followed this occupation since I was eight years of age under my father. I have built about 100 houses in Bombay, some of four, some of five storeys, and some of a smaller number. All these buildings were built under my immediate superintendence. I built a four-storeyed house in Ali Oomer Street. I superintended the erection of the building alone, and had no licensed surveyor. That house fell on Sunday, the 8th instant. Exhibit F now shown me is my building application. It is signed by me. The plan was perpared by one Mulloo Nursoojee, a licensed surveyor, but he did not superintend the erection of the building. I am myself a maistry and did not require his services. Mulloo wrote the dimensions on the application according to the requirements of law. Inspector Manockjee visited my building when it was in course of erection every third or fourth day. He did not find any fault with it nor did he make any report that I know of. I was not hurt when the house fell. I was standing outside. My brother and my niece, my brothers' daughter were killed in the building. I know the Schedule B, but do not know the figures which are given there. When I wanted to know, I used to refer to my plan-maker. I possess no certificate from any houseowner for whom I have erected a house in Bombay. I am not a licensed surveyor, and have not applied for surveyor's certificate.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st instant.

APPEAL AGAINST MUNICIPAL ASSESSMENT.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the appeal of Dyal Mulji, regarding the assessment of his property, situated at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road *vs.* H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner, was called on for hearing. Mr. Balcrishna, of Messrs. Balcrishna and Diksit, appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Pherozeshaw Rustomjee, first assistant to the Municipal Collector and Assessor, represented the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Balcrishna said this was an appeal filed by his client against the enhanced assessment in respect of his property at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road, outside the Fort. This property was assessed at Rs. 505 for the years 1888-89 and has now been assessed at Rs. 1,176 for the year 1890-91. The appellant wrote to the Municipal Commissioner complaining against the enhanced assessment, when he was told to attend at the Municipal Office with his rent-book. On the 18th of March last the appellant attended the office, when he was told to call on the 20th idem. His client accordingly called at the Municipal Office at 4 p. m. that day, when he was again told to come after four or five days. He then went to the office when the enhanced assessment was confirmed, and the appellant on the 3rd May last lodged the amount in the Municipal Office under protest and filed the present appeal.

Mr. Pherozeshaw for the Municipality contended that under Sections 217 and 218 of the Municipal Act the appeal was time-barred as the Act provided that an appeal should be filed within fifteen days from the date of confirming the enhanced assessment. The appellant in this case called at the Municipal Office on the 18th March, when he was told to come on the 20th idem, as some enquiries had to be made. On the 20th the appellant called and after making the necessary enquiries, the assessment was confirmed in the presence of the appellant, and an entry to that effect was made in the Assessor's book. He produced the entry from the Assessor's book showing that the enhanced assessment was confirmed on the 20th March, and submitted that under the sections cited by him the appeal was not filed in time and ought to be dismissed.

His Honour said that an entry in the Assessor's book conclusively proved that the Commissioner finally decided the matter on the 20th March.

The Court under the circumstances dismissed the appeal.

IT does not often happen that a man is decorated simultaneously by the Pope and the Queen. Yet the coincidence has occurred in the case of Dr. Morgan Grace, an Irish member of the Legislative Council of New Zealand. It is only a few weeks since Pope Leo made him a Knight of St. Gregory for his services to education in the colonies; and now the Queen has included him in her Birthday list as a Companion of St. Michael and St. George. Dr. Brownless, the Chancellor of the University of Melbourne, is another colonist who holds a similar Papal and Royal distinction. He succeeded Mr. Childers as Vice-chancellor of that institution when the latter threw up Colonial politics.

THE presentation of an international album to M. Pasteur took place on Saturday, 24th ult., at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. The album, which was, according to the *Chronicle* correspondent, compiled by Mrs. Priestley, was of a very artistic description, and contained the signatures of Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, President Harrison, and the chief personages of English and Colonial Administrations. M. Pasteur, who appeared very feeble, replied in suitable terms, expressing gratitude for for the recognition which his services to humanity had always received from members of the English-speaking races, who always came to the front in every good work.

THE Bengal police very nearly stumbled into a discovery the other day, writes the Lahore paper. A man, strangely dressed, and invested with circumstances of suspicion, arrived lately at Bally station. He was "clothed with tiger-skins on his back and chest, with a head-dress of gay feathers, and a loose skirt about his person." Consequently the police got on the alert, and they began to watch. They soon found that he broke his journey, and then went on again by another train. This meant something; and the inspector of railway police himself took the matter in hand, and entered the carriage with the stranger. Anon he fell into casual conversation with him, in the artful way that the police have, and strove to get at the mystery. "From the strange and evasive answers he received he determined to induce him to continue his journey to Howrah." It was all deeply suspicious. On the way the man was more communicative, and said he was travelling all over India and was on his way to Baraset. Very aggravatingly this wretched story seems to be true. "He seems to be a religious maniac who has been travelling the country as a Tibetan merchant." It was very annoying, this impudence in turning out to be harmless and innocent. But, while one sympathises with them, one wonders a little at the simplicity of a police which expects persons of bad character to travel in tiger-skins and other demonstrative adjuncts.

THE ALLEGED FRAUD ON AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the case in which P. M. Mody, a general merchant and ship-chandler, carrying on business in Apollo Street, stands charged at the instance of Mr. Symington with cheating the Queen Insurance Company, came on for hearing before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, of the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared on behalf of the Insurance Company, the defendant being represented by Mr. Craigie of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, in opening the case, said he should only have to allude to a few facts. No doubt, his worship would remember the fire that took place in Apollo Street. The accused Pestonjee M. Mody had insured the goods he had on his premises for Rs. 40,000, and after the fire he put in a claim for that amount to the Queen Insurance Company. Fortunately, however, enquiries were made into the justness of the claim by Mr. Symington, who, on the 13th December, had an interview with the accused, who then represented that all the goods imported by him from Europe and on the premises had been destroyed, (with the exception of some fire-engines and other goods lying at his Prince's Dock godown) in the fire. Mr. Symington had his suspicions about the accuracy of this statement, as he had received certain information to the effect that the defendant at the time of the fire had goods at other places, but of course it was very difficult for him to find out where the premises were situated. At the interview Mr. Symington made it his business to ask the accused if all his property was destroyed in the fire, and Mr. Mody then over and over again deliberately repeated the assertion that he had lost everything, and signed a document to that effect, but added a proviso to the effect that he had certain goods at the Prince's Dock, and stated he had not insured in any other office. Of course, after receiving the statement Mr. Symington paid the Rs. 40,000, and therefore the charge against the accused was to the effect that by obtaining the money by these means he had been guilty of obtaining it by false pretence or cheating. The prosecution were of opinion that the statement made by the accused was false, and false to his knowledge, for subsequently they had received information which had been verified, to the effect that the defendant had three other godowns in addition to that at the Prince's Dock, in which he kept goods. One of these godowns being rented by him in the name of Shamji Liladar, and from the nature of the enquiries which they had made, they had every reason to believe he had hidden goods in these godowns before the fire. While Mr. Symington was making enquiries Messrs. Lidbetter and Young called upon the accused to produce his books of accounts so as to enable them to make out a proper report on the loss sustained at the fire, but he only produced certain books, stating that he never kept a stock book. It therefore became necessary for the Court to judge whether the accused was guilty of the charge on the evidence that he (Mr. Budroodeen) would bring before his worship, the learned gentleman contending that the accused's conduct brought him under the penalties imposed by the Penal Code, concluding by stating that certain bales of worsted yarn had been discovered on the defendant's premises, which the prosecution were prepared to believe was a portion of that property for which the insurance claim had been preferred.

Mr. James Halliday Symington, the complainant, examined by Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee, said: I am the secretary of the Queen Insurance Company of Bombay. I know the accused. He effected an insurance on my office on the 5th February 1889, which I produce, for Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Budroodeen: You remember the fire that took place on the 11th November 1889.—Yes.

Mr. Craigie objected to the witness refreshing his memory from a memorandum book upon which his worship advised the witness not to use it.

Witness, continuing, said: On the 12th November I received a letter (produced) from the accused's solicitors intimating that all the defendant's property had been lost in the fire. The accused had not effected a further insurance in our office for Rs. 20,000 as mentioned in that letter, and I produce the reply I sent to the accused's solicitors, in which I informed him that I declined to take any liability in reference to such additional insurance.

Mr. Budroodin having put in further correspondence in reference to the insurance claim, Mr. Symington said before I received the account of the claim from the accused, I had already put the matter in the hands of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, who took an inspection of the defendant's books. I have received several letters from that firm, one of which was in the form of a report. Afterwards I sent for the accused to my office in consequence of my attention being drawn to an insurance policy which was about to expire. The policy was in his name, and was for Rs. 7,500. I also sent for him in consequence of a rumour that I had heard. He came to my office on the 13th December last, when I believe I sent for him.

Mr. Budroodeen: Will you state what took place between you on that occasion?—I questioned the accused in regard to the policy for Rs. 7,500 and asked him if there were any goods at that time in the godown to which the policy applied. The godown in question was in Parsee Bazaar Street. He replied that he only required this godown for a temporary purpose for a few months, and that he had no goods in it at that time or had for some time past. I then questioned him as to whether he had goods in any other godown in Bombay, excepting the Prince's Dock, and he replied that he had not. I was not altogether satisfied upon this point, and repeated my questions as to the other godowns, but the accused denied that he had any other godown in Bombay besides the one in which the fire broke out and the one at the dock. I thought it would be desirable to take a declaration in writing from the accused to that effect, and accordingly I wrote out a form and handed it to the accused, who read it carefully, hesitated a little, and finally signed it.

Mr. Budroodeen: Are you sure he understood the purport of that declaration?—Yes, most thoroughly. I paid the amount of the insurance by a cheque which I handed to the accused after he had signed the declaration. I should not have given him the cheque if I had thought the declaration to be false, or if he had not made a declaration. If he had refused to sign the declaration, I should have considered it a suspicious circumstance, and it would have led me to make further enquiries. If he had told me he had other godowns, I should not have given him the cheque, because it would have occurred to me that a part of the goods included in the claim might have been in other godowns at the time of the fire.

Mr. Budroodeen: What difference would that have made?—The whole matter would have had to be re-opened and the accused would have had to prove that none of the goods included in the claim were in the other godowns at the time of the fire, and that his stock on the premises in Apollo Street was of the value of not less than Rs. 40,000. Some time after the money was paid, I received certain information.

His Worship at this stage was about to adjourn the case until the first available day, when Mr. Craigie asked that the matter might be proceeded with as early as possible as it was a case of great interest to his client.

His Worship, quite agreeing with Mr. Craigie's remarks, said that he had so much work that there ought really to be another magistrate appointed to relieve him of some of it. He then adjourned the case, fixing the subsequent hearing for Friday, the 4th, Tuesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 9th July, at 2-45 p.m.

THE school in Fanaswady, the objectionable surroundings of which have been brought to the notice of the Joint Schools Committee, who have taken prompt action in regard to it, was removed to the site complained of a short time before the transfer of the primary schoolss to the Committee.

IT was in the diocese of Norwich that Father Ignatius first attempted the revival of the monastic life in the Church of England; and now the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears of a community settled at a rectory within a few miles of the cathedral city of an adjoining diocese. Four clergymen in priest's orders have entered upon a communistic life in a very small parish, and may at times be seen in their cassocks doing the necessary work of the garden. No attempt has yet been made by them to grasp any work in a large town parish. One of the clerics has had experience of mission work in the East under Bishop Blyth.

AN extraordinary suicide is reported from Paris. Just as the congregation were leaving Notre Dame Cathedral, after High Mass, a young woman, about 21 years of age, threw herself from the tower of Notre Dame. The body fell upon a workman named Diclie, who was passing by with his little girl. Diclie (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*) sustained such injuries that he was taken to the Hotel Dieu close by, while the mangled remains of the woman were carried across the bridge to the Morgue. The little girl was unhurt.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE-MARKS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. C. P. Cooper delivered judgment in the case, in which Chotalal Moolchund had been charged with counterfeiting trade-marks. The defendant had exhibited for sale in the market grey stiffened shirting, bearing the trade-mark of Messrs. Graham and Company. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the defence, while the complainant Ramchander Vishnu was represented by Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

The Magistrate said: I have framed three charges against the accused, the first under Sec. 482 of the I. P. C. for using a false trade-mark on certain goods, the second under Sec. 486 of the I. P. C. for selling goods with a counterfeit trade-mark impressed upon the same; and the third also under Sec. 486 with having in his possession for sale goods with a counterfeit trade-mark impressed upon the same. The accused has pleaded to these charges that he has a defence to make. Under the first charge it is necessary for the prosecution to prove that the trade-mark is false, and that it was marked by the accused in such a manner as was reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so marked were the manufacture or merchandise of a person whose manufacture or merchandise they were not. There being no clear evidence that the accused marked or caused the goods to be so marked, he must be acquitted on the first charge. Under the second and third charges, it is necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused, sold and had in his possession for sale, goods with a counterfeit trade-mark impressed on them.

From the evidence, it appears that Messrs. Graham and Co. have for seventeen years past used as a stamp on a certain quality of stiffened grey shirting imported by them from Manchester, the figure of a galloping horse, that such cloth has acquired a reputation in the Bazaar and is known and asked for as "Ghorano Kalia," and realizes a higher price than other similar cloth with different stamps on it, also imported by them and sold here. The cloth bearing such horse stamp is principally purchased by merchants, Hajees, and Moguls from the Persian Gulf, to be exported to ports in the Persian Gulf and other places in Persia for sale. This cloth is called by the Persian Merchants "Chilwari Asi Aspi" and "Des ratie Aspi." The cloth has been made (Ex. A.) A few months ago the accused appears to have sold here a stiffened grey shirting of an inferior quality to Graham and Company with a horse stamp on it, a figure of a rearing horse. The cloth was put in, and marked Ex. B. The only statement made by the accused as to the cloth and stamp is that he got it from P. M. Nathan's. The witnesses called by the accused have spoken to a horse stamp used by three other firms on stiffened grey shirting: Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and Volkart Brothers. As regards the first, Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Co., it is more than doubtful if they used such stamp on stiffened grey stirting, as two of those witnesses depose that the samples produced (Exhibits Nos. 8 and 10) were not Kalias stiffened grey shirting. As to the second, Sir Charles Forbes and Company, the witness Damodhur Goculdass says that the stamp was quite different to Graham and Co.'s. That he got the goods ten years ago for one year, and discontinued as there was no demand for them. That Messrs. Graham and Co. did not know of his firm's doing so. As to the third Messrs. Volkart Brothers, it was quite a different figure, being that of a flying horse, a horse with wings in a triangle. I think from the evidence, Messrs. Graham and Co. are persons to be entitled to the use of their galloping horse stamp upon that quality of stiffened grey shirting to the exclusion of others.

The next question to determine is, Is the figure made use of by the accused on an inferior quality of grey stirting, a counterfeit of the trade-mark of Messrs. Graham and Co.? Is it an imitation reasonably calculated to deceive persons dealing in stiffened grey shirtings? The principal purchasers of Messrs. Graham and Company's cloth with that stamp are Hajees and merchants from the Persian Gulf and Moguls, who as a class do not know to speak, read or write English, and who as a rule purchase through brokers. Then, brokers appear to have known Graham and Co.'s cloth as "Ghorani Kalio" and these Persian constituents appear to have called this cloth "Desratli Aspi" or "Chilwari Asi Aspi," and while the accused sold his cloth no question appears to have arisen as to what cloth was intended to be bought when any one of those terms was used. Several witnesses on behalf of the accused have contended that they understand by those terms any stiffened grey shirting with a horse stamp, and they were justified on receiving such order in buying the stiffened grey shirting of the accused with his horse stamp on. One witness speaks of having done so and forwarded it to his constituent at some part in the Persian Gulf, who complained and said he wanted the original stamp and the original quality. The evidence establishes the fact that Messrs. Graham and Co.'s cloth has been well known in the bazaar for many years by the name of Graham's Kalias and has acquired that name. Several witnesses speak to the similarity of the two stamps. One said one horse looked galloping higher than the other. Both are about equal size, both face the same way. From this evidence it appears to me that the persons who formally dealt in this cloth not knowing English and not having a trained knowledge in trade-marks the one stamp might be easily mistaken for the other. I think the weight of the evidence proves so. Mr. Kirkpatrick on behalf of the accused contended it was necessary for the prosecution to prove that Messrs. Graham and Co. had the exclusive use to the stamp of the horse. That the prosecution had failed to prove what the accused had copied was to deceive and failed to show that the accused had intended to defraud. That it was necessary to prove a guilty mind. He referred to Reg. *vs.* Tolson Law Reports 23, 2 B. D. 168; Wood and Burgess Law Reports 24, 2 B. 162; Chisholm *vs.* Doulton Law Reports 22, 2 B. 736; *in re* Lyndon's Trade Mark Law Reports, 32 Chancery, 109. As to the question of guilty Lord Mansfield has in clear language pointed out the distinction between those cases where a criminal intent must be proved and those where it will be presumed. Where an act in itself indifferent, if done with a particular intent becomes criminal, then the intent must be proved and found; but where the act is in itself unlawful, the proof of justification or excuse lies on the defendant; and in failure thereof the law implies a criminal intent. Rex *vs.* Woodfall 5 Burrowes, 2667. Section 486 says "Whoever sells or has in his possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture any goods with a counterfeit trade-mark affixed to or impressed upon the same; shall unless he proves (*a*) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark; and (*b*) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power from whom he obtained such goods or things; or (*c*) that otherwise he had acted innocently. That section makes it unlawful for any person to sell or have in his possession for sale any goods with a counterfeit trade-mark on them. I have decided that the mark used by the accused is a counterfeit of Messrs. Graham and Co.'s trade-mark. The defence raised on behalf of the accused has been a denial of his stamping being such a counterfeit. He has not justified his contention under the paras. (*a*) and (*b*) of the section or proved that he acted innocently without the intention to harm or without evil design. I find the accused guilty of the second and third charges, and inflict a fine of Rs. 125 on each charge; in all Rs. 250, which will give him the right of appeal. I award the prosecution under Section 14 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889, costs Rs. 150, which I order the accused to pay.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. LAMBERT has been appointed to succeed Dr. Fleming as Principal Veterinary Surgeon to Her Majesty's forces. Mr. F. Duck, who served with credit in South Africa, succeeds Mr. Lambert as Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon.

AN Egyptian Army order has been published, ordering officers in Cairo and Alexandria to wear uniform at all times, except between the hours of 2 and 8 p. m. when not on duty, or when shooting or engaged in recreation, or when dining at the *table d'hote* of the hotel at which they are actually staying.

In regard to the change in the conditions under which non-commissioned officers will obtain promotion (they are in future to be examined in—all arms—for the ranks of bombardier, corporal and sergeant) it is suggested that boards of officers should perform the functions which originally devolved wholly on the troop, battery or company commander.

As was announced some time ago Surgeon-General Thomson, who was 60 years of age on March 10, is to be allowed to retain his appointment until March 10, 1892, when he attains the age of 62. A Service paper states that his will be the only extension, the recommendation of Lord Camperdown's Committee that all surgeons-general should be allowed to serve on to 62 years, having been set aside. The War Office actuaries declared that the extension of the age rule to 62 would cost the public £25,000.

EMIN PASHA AND THE GERMANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE announcement that Emin Pasha has finally decided to throw in his lot with his German compatriots seems to have aroused the English Press from the apathy with which it has of late regarded the course of events in East Africa, observes a *Times* correspondent. And yet, to those on the spot, the interest of the event depends less upon its intrinsic importance than upon the confirmation which it supplies of previous suspicions and of shrewd hitherto scarcely expressed. As for Em

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON MR. GLADSTONE'S SINS.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting in support of the policy of her Majesty's Government was held at the County-hall, Guildford, on the 28th ult., Mr. W. M. Kenrick presiding. After Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, had alluded to Sir William Harcourt's recent speech at Guildford, Professor Tyndall proposed a vote of confidence in her Majesty's Government. He said —

On the 28th of January last, I had the honour of addressing a great Conservative meeting in Belfast; on the following day I enjoyed the privilege of being entertained at luncheon by a goodly number of the Liberal Unionists of Ulster. This pair of facts may be taken as a type or emblem of the coherence which now subsists, and which ever ought to subsist, between Unionists of all kinds. Unionism is the supreme question of the present hour—a question that so dwarfs all others that only a bigot, sustained by that sublime egotism and superior illumination on which bigots of all ages have so freely drawn, would think of pushing any minor question forward to its prejudice. Once more I find myself on a Conservative platform; and once more I avow myself ready, if called upon, to partake of a Liberal Unionist luncheon. In this question of Unionism there is, or ought to be, no solution of continuity. We are, and ought to be, here welded together one and all. Some weeks ago I was shocked to see in the *Times* an announcement of the death of a gentleman whom I left at Belfast in full vigour of body and mind. I refer to Sir Edward Cowan, lord-lieutenant of the county of Antrim, who presided at the luncheon to which I have referred. He was a pure and perfect speaker, and no one else had ever made so clear to me the wrench and distress inflicted on Liberals of the true old type by the sudden apostasy of their leader. In a speech which commended itself equally to the heart and the understanding Sir Edward Cowan dwelt with sorrowful remembrance, on the love and loyalty with which the Liberal Unionists of Ulster had followed the lead of Mr. Gladstone until in 1886, by a jerk of politics unparalleled in English history, he suddenly joined the enemy and proclaimed the life which they had previously trusted—almost adored—a *simulacrum* and a lie. Sir Edward Cowan on that occasion had before him many of the best brains of Ulster—men who constitute the root and sap of its energy and renown—and, with the assent and ratification of them all he declared that up to 1886, when his betrayal of the old Liberalism first revealed itself, no followers of Mr. Gladstone were more unswervingly loyal—none backed him with more unflinching fidelity—than those who are now ready, not merely by a figure of speech, but truly and literally, to oppose him to the death. (Cheers.) Never, before I found the integrity, if not the existence, of this British Empire assailed by traitors within the citadel, did I take any part in politics. Nor should I do so now were it not that the accident of my early education and my subsequent intercourse with Ireland had made me somewhat better acquainted with that country and its people than those peripatetic politicians who go over there periodically, and return laden with Irish wisdom, which means Irish humbug, for the edification of their countrymen at home. It was with sorrow and shame that I found my excellent friend Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, taking part in this foolish work. In former days it was my privilege to enjoy the acquaintance—it would be too much to say the friendship—of Mr. Gladstone. I have heard the music of his voice, and felt the fascination of his presence. His power of attraction is, I should say, almost without a parallel. In my early days I first read the speeches of Mr. Gladstone. I remember one in which he spoke with affection of Sir Robert Peel, his great leader—of his strength, his courage, his capacity, his truth. (Cheers.) Who will speak of Mr. Gladstone's truthfulness when he is dead and gone? On the occasion to which I refer, however, I thought him a man of boundless promise, because he appeared to me a man of unswerving truth. I thought that while others shook and wavered he, at least, would present a rigid front to the shifting storms of political life. There is just now a bitter irony in these words; for where is the man, in Britain or out of it, who has shown more of the qualities of a weathercock, more pliancy to the winds of political doctrine, than Mr. Gladstone? (Cheers.) Instead of exhibiting the moral stamina for which I enthusiastically gave him credit, he has handed himself over to the pushes and pulls of mobs and masses, surrendering knowledge, purpose, experience—all, in fact, that confers individual nobleness upon man—to every external fad and influence that could in any way tend to waft him into power. Mr. Gladstone has taught us freedom of speech, and I simply follow his example when I say that his recent career, instead of being one of unbending rectitude, seems only too truly typified by that of the gambling city clerk who, having failed in speculating with money not his own, tries to retrieve his fortunes by enterprises more desperate still. Could we only, as in common life, limit the punishment to the delinquent, all might be well. But this cannot be; his country must suffer for his sin. Mr. Gladstone has told the world what brought the question of the Irish Church within the range of practical politics. In 1865 he pronounced it beyond that range, but four years afterwards he brought the question forward and destroyed the Church. He gave his reasons at the time and repeated them afterwards. A goal had been blown up in the heart of London, and in Manchester a policeman had been murdered in the execution of his duty. Mr. Gladstone placed these reasons for his action before the House of Commons, and he repeated them to the electors of Dalkeith in 1879. I would ask you to reflect for a moment on the scandalous nature of this avowal on the part of a statesman who had reached the age of 70 years, and who had been for nearly half a century immersed in politics. (Cheers.) No ordinary means of information had produced any effect upon his mind. Murder and sudden death were necessary to induce him to do justice to Ireland. I can imagine a statesman pondering on these murderous occurrences, and, while keeping the matter hushed within his own heart, permitting himself to be influenced by the state of things which they disclosed. But consider the effect of such an open avowal upon the excitable peasantry of Ireland. Seeing the success of their experiments in Clerkenwell and Manchester, they as a matter of course have gone on repeating them ever since. They have maimed and murdered men. They have stabbed, mutilated, and roasted alive dumb animals. In strict logical connexion with these murders and mutilations stands the avowal of Mr. Gladstone that it was crimes of this character that led him to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. (Cheers.) In 1880 the Conservative party were blown to pieces by the storm of his eloquence and the recklessness of his promises. His supporters had afterwards to chew the bitter cud of disappointment. Through the years that followed he walked ankle-deep in blood. In regard to foreign and colonial affairs a less competent Minister, I take it, was never known. He blew his trumpet in the Queen's Speech, and sent brave men to the slaughter on Majuba Hill. Instead of retrieving their position he wrung his red hands, and declared that he could not bear the responsibility of further blood-guiltiness. The distinguished traveller, Baron Hubner, was there soon afterwards, and he describes the consternation produced by Mr. Gladstone's vacillation. From that time forward his career was one of disgrace to his country and dishonour to himself. Expeditions were sent forth, ending fatally, which it was his duty either to strengthen or to stop. Garrisons were cut to pieces that he might have saved. Brave men, Europeans and Arabs, continued to be offered up by the thousand as a sacrifice to his incompetence. By his own personal act he sent the noble Gordon to his doom, and then deserted him. I confess that in Mr. Gladstone's place I should not feel comfortable at the prospect of having to answer for this heroic brother's blood, still crying to God from the ground. (Cheers.) Having said so much about Mr. Gladstone himself I will turn for a moment to his followers. In the first place, I will plead with Sir George Trevelyan as to the extravagance of a statement, which he has lately made. I learn from a newspaper chronicle that a few days ago, at Margate, he committed himself to the assertion that the Unionist Government is supported by three classes—"the clergy, the Irish landlords, and the publicans." Does Sir George Trevelyan attach no importance to the joint manifesto of the two great English Universities? Are the body of men to whom belong the names of Armstrong, Hooker, Huxley, Adams, Stokes, William Thomson, and others illustrious in scientific achievement, to be thus ignored? The last letter I received from that most modest and most illustrious man, James Prescott Joule, contained a fervent condemnation of Mr. Gladstone. Charles Darwin, if he were with us, would be on the same side; but he being dead speaks through his sons in support of Unionism. What can blind a man of the intelligence of Sir George Trevelyan to the fact that the consensus of intellect against his chief is simply overwhelming. (Cheers.) There can be no doubt that many of these Separatists are mere mercenaries, fighting in the hope of future pay. (Cheers.) The great majority of them, however, follow Mr. Gladstone with the unquestioning obedience of a flock of sheep following a bell weather. But it cannot be doubted that one of them, at least, is entirely and thoroughly sincere. He has cultivated his notions about Ireland in that fruitful soil from which the learned German developed the camel—his own self-consciousness. I allude to my ancient friend Mr. John Morley, whose sincerity, though he sometimes comes to the brink of insincerity and unveracity, is on the whole undoubted. Long ago I was made acquainted at the hospitable table of a friend with his views of the Irish question. He knew nothing of the people of Ireland, or of the priestly and demagogic influences that are continually brought to bear upon them. Still he had his theory cut and dried, and he held on to it with the tenacity of a fanatical doctrinaire. This was the man to operate upon Mr. Gladstone with his unsteady character and igneous brain. And thus it is that, contrary to what would naturally be supposed, the young Parliamentary hand has perverted the old one. And now Mr. John Morley stands forth and tells the world that the greatest man that he has known, historical or otherwise, is still living in the person of Mr. Gladstone. It is natural that he should extol one who, in relation to Ireland, might be deemed his own political bantling. But is this gifted but febrile student of literature who, as long as he remained a student, was honoured by us all, likely to gauge aright the greatness of a practical statesman? Such greatness implies steadfastness, prescience, and courage. What is Mr. Gladstone's claim to these qualities, and what is Mr. Morley's right to pronounce upon them? His theory, as enunciated to me at the time to which I have referred, was a cowardly theory. He seemed prepared to surrender everything if only demanded in a voice blatant enough. He has not in the texture of his character the qualities that we need. It is not brilliant talents, versatility of mind, rhetorical power that are now to be regarded as the essential qualities of a statesman. We need that strength of character and steadfastness of purpose which are best exemplified by Arthur Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers.) These men see their quarry and strike it with directness of aim and swiftness of execution. There is no circling about or indecision in their action. They know what ought to be done, and straightway they do it. Of the ingredients which enter into the composition of such men Mr. Morley knows practically nothing. I can tell him that among my friends, including many whom Mr. Morley must respect, there is not one strong man who would not laugh at his extravagant assertion that Mr. Gladstone is the greatest of men. As to the rank and file I have a friend in the North, an excellent Unionist, who says that Mr. Gladstone' followers may be called Mr. Gladstone's ponographs. Whatever he speaks into them they will repeat as long as he likes, until he speaks something else into them, and then they will repeat that something else just in the same way. For instance, he said—boycotting was no better than murder. Throughout the Press and from every platform they repeated boycotting is no better than murder. He let them go on repeating that for two or three years; then suddenly he spoke again—boycotting is only exclusive dealing; and immediately the response came from the same Press and from the same platforms—boycotting is only exclusive dealing. (Laughter and cheers.) Then, again, he said—Parnellites are steeped to the lips in treason. The ponographs faithfully responded—Parnellites are steeped to the lips in treason. He let them go on saying that for several years; then one fine morning he spoke again and said—the Parnellites are the purest patriots; and immediately the Gladstonian Press and platforms resounded with—the Parnellites are the purest patriots. The Edison phongraph, you know, is so perfect that it will return the sound of a trumpet, the crowing of a cock, or any nonsense you may speak into it. So will the Gladstonian phonographs. I verily believe—nay, I am prepared to make a wager—that if Mr. Gladstone were to take it into his head to say to these phonographs of his "Cock-a-doodle-doo is the highest wisdom," you would find next morning the Gladstonian Press and platforms would be resounding with "Cock-a-doodle-doo is the highest wisdom." (Laughter and cheers.) I heard a speech of Lord Hartington's (cheers) a few days ago at the Crystal Palace. I have elsewhere applied to Lord Hartington the words in which Carlyle described the massive German philosopher Fichte,—"standing erect and clear like a Cato Major among a degenerate Liberal crew." Holding this view there is not much fear that I should underrate Lord Hartington; but I greatly fear that he may unwisely underrate himself. At the Crystal Palace his modesty moved him to use language which caused me to shake my head when I heard it. In his desire not to take too much credit to himself he seemed to consider that the cause was everything and the individual nothing. I was once shown a little steel prong, weighing not more than a few ounces, which, when connected with the machinery of a factory, threw the whole out of gear and prevented the execution of bad work when a single thread was broken. In great crises I should like to take this prong as the type of individual action, rather than assume with Lord Hartington the insignificance of the individual. At a most perilous point in his country's history Lord Hartington himself has acted the part of such a prong. Where should we be now were it not for him and the other Abdiels who, true to their country and to their own previous lives as Liberals, withstood the leader who proved himself untrue to both and defeated his traitorous schemes? Had these schemes succeeded, and had Lord Hartington and others not acted as they did, we should, I am firmly persuaded, be at this moment in the throes of civil war. (Cheers.) I should willingly say a few words in defence of that noble English statesman who has been recently so blackened and maligned. In the pages of history the man assailed and his assailant will stand forth in their true relative magnitude—the one a granite pillar fronting victoriously the assault of storms; the other a sandhill, blown hither and thither by every wind of political doctrine. Had Pitt been allowed to have his way he would have made Ireland blossom as the rose; were Mr. Gladstone allowed to have his way it would be for England as well as Ireland "Red ruin and the breaking up of laws." But I must turn from Pitt to the work here committed to me. It is because they resist the undoing of work which Mr. Gladstone, in his hours of sanity, pronounced "splendid," it is because of their determination to protect a brave and loyal Protestant population to whom Ireland owed whatever she now possesses of prosperity and grandeur; it is because they refuse to subject this population to the yoke of the darkest priesthood—that of Spain only excepted—on the face of the earth; it is because they oppose order to anarchy, and hold with iron hand this multiform monster in their grasp; it is because they have shown abundantly that they wish not only to be just but to be generous to Ireland—"too generous," a pleader for the persecuted Irish Landlords might reasonably urge; it is because their Liberalism is the truest Conservatism, and their Conservatism the truest Liberalism, that I ask you to pass with acclamation the resolution committed to my hands:—"That this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in her Majesty's Ministers, and its appreciation of their successful endeavours to maintain the supremacy of the law in Ireland." (Loud cheers.)

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following is a return of the rainfall at the following stations, for the week ending Friday, 13th June:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jabalpur	0	65	Nassick	3	62
Raver	3	7	Deolalee	2	57
Nimbora	1	89	Ghoti	3	46
Bhadli	2	5	Nargaon	5	40
Jalgaon	1	8	Warrengaon	1	35
Sirsoli	1	79	Hoodgi	3	87
Mhasawad	3	97	Mohol	0	65
Maheji	2	98	Madha	2	0
Pachora	3	40	Barsi Road	1	40
Kasgaon	3	28	Keim	2	30
Naidongri	2	76	Jehur	1	86
Challisgaon	4	82	Pomalwari	2	8
Nandgaon	4	28	Dexal	1	78
Munmar	4	75	Lanowli	5	88
Lassalgaon	3	11	Dhond	2	80
Kerwadi	3	3	Talegaon	1	85

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the rain-fall return of the principal B. B. & C. I. Ry. Stations showing the actual rain-fall gauged during the week ending Monday (9 a.m.), the 16th June 1890:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Bandora	14 0	Baroda	0 53
Panjoo	10 21	Mehmadabad	3 18
Vaiturna	8 37	Ahmedabad	1 39
Palghar	9 81	Viramgam	3 9
Gholvad	5 95	Wadhwan	0 83
Damaun	2 54	Dabhoi	0 66
Bulsar	1 71	Sevalia	1 77
Navsari	2 27	Godhra	1 25
Surat	7 4	Kharaghoda	0 15
Broach	4 11	Kim	6 76

THE King of the Belgians has been rather disappointed over the ten pure "Arabian steeds" lately presented to him by the Sultan of Morocco. They were reported to have been the pick of the country, and were selected personally by the Sultan, but they nevertheless turn out to be very ordinary animals. However, the matter is explained by the fact that the officials who had charge of their shipment, oriental-like, sold the original animals and substituted inferior ones.

SPORTING NOTES.

KYNASTON, who won the Two Year Old Selling Plate, cost Colonel North 570 guineas amongst the Rowden Abbey yearlings at Doncaster, but was allowed to change hands for 350 guineas, as she was considered inferior in private to her stable-companion, Fusilier, who carried Colonel North's first colours.

Narator has had a good preparation for the Manchester Cup, and never looked better than he does now. He, however, goes badly in the market, as it is said that the stable commission cannot be executed to the party's satisfaction. He is a fairly good-looking horse and a nice mover when extended.

Hayhoe has tried Mardi Gras, by Robert the Devil out of Skotska, to beat Sapatee, Beauharnais, and Philander. The winner is a nice colt, and is descended on the dam's side from the late Mr. Bowes's breed, as Skotska was bought by Baron Rothschild at the sale of the Streatlam Castle stud, which took place at Newmarket four years ago.

When the field for the Payne Stakes mustered the punters could not resist the opportunity of recovering their previous heavy losses by betting 2 to 1 and 7 to 4 on Blue Green, to whom the market threatened most danger from Morion and Minnedosa, who had supporters at 8 to 1 each, which price was taken to £150 in one hand on behalf of an absentee.

It was expected the valuable Whitsuntide Plate at Manchester will be won by a beautiful bay colt, the property of Mr. Houldsworth, and trained at Green Lodge by James Ryan. The youngster alluded to is Orvieto, a son of Bend Or and Napoli, who, if good looks and grand action go for anything, is the best of his age. Orvieto, who has indirectly proved himself greatly superior to Petard, is said to be a nailer.

At Hamilton-park a little betting took place on the Manchester Cup, Theophilus being backed to win about £4,000 from 11 to 1 down to 10 to 1, whilst 100 to 7 was taken about Redsand. The last named was just in the condition at Doncaster, to be cherry ripe on the day if she be wanted for this race in preference to the Northumberland Plate.

It was expected that in the Manchester Cup Vasistas would at any rate beat Reve d'Or, who showed her dislike for the course when last she ran over it, as she would not extend herself when canoned against after rounding the Salford turn. Father Confessor went a capital gallop yesterday. His chance depends on the state of the ground; the softer it is the better he will like it.

Very few people are inclined to accept recent results as a fair test between the merits of Lord Hartington's and the Duke of Westminster's colts, because the latter must after all have been a bit stale, and when they meet, if they do meet at all, in the Breeders' St. Leger at Derby, the verdict may be reversed.

Mr. Oliver Jones, whose racing fortunes may be said to be closely allied with those of Captain L H Jones, the owner of Theophilus, has sustained a very serious loss in the death, some few days ago, of the well-known steepleechase horse, Glenthorpe.

The antecedents of Colling, who rode Carmine to victory in the Newmarket Handicap, are somewhat different to those of the average jockey, and it may interest readers to know that his great-grandfather was the owner of the famous Durham ox 90 years ago, and the founder of the present breed of shorthorn cattle.

The best-known sportsman in the neighbourhood of Manchester is the youthful Sir Humphrey de Trafford. The young baronet is passionately fond of dogs, and he owns magnificent kennels at Old Trafford. Built up close to the kennels is the kennelman's house. With kindly thoughtfulness for his servants, Sir Humphrey has fitted up this house with a sort of telephone arrangement, connecting it with each kennel. By means of this the kennelman can, in case the dogs are noisy at night, speak to them without leaving his room.

It is expected that at the big meeting of the Jockey Club the resolution of Lord March in reference to long distance races will be supported by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Durham, the Duke of Portland, Lord Hastings, Lord Cork, Mr. Chaplin, Lord Hartington, Lord Lascelles, Mr. Baird, Lord Cadogan, Lord Coventry, and Lord Portsmouth, and that on the other side will be found the Duke of Beaufort, Colonel Forester, Mr. Lowther, Lord Bradford, Sir John Astley, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Craven, Lord Suffolk, Lord Hardwicke, Lord Gerard, and Lord Dorchester, while there are others who are uncertain.

McLaughlin, the retired American champion jockey, is now Pierre Lorillard's head trainer. By the way the master of Rancocas has a splendid collection of two year olds, and with Jockey Day in the pigskin, they will be worth watching.

The Duchess of Montrose has learnt to bear the greatest misfortunes at racing with heroic fortitude. Not the least of these has been the loss of the beautiful mare Riviera, who not only showed all her old speed in the Newmarket Stakes, but was only recently valued at £6,000 for breeding purposes.

The summer eight-oared races were brought to a conclusion at Oxford on Wednesday, in the presence of a large enthusiastic number of spectators and under most favourable conditions as regards weather. The following is the order of the boats:—Brasenose, New College, Magdalen, Christ Church, St. John's, Balliol, Hertford, Keble, Corpus, Trinity, Queen's, Merton, Pembroke, Exeter, Worcester, University, Oriel, St. Catharine's, Wadham, Lincoln, Jesus, St. Edmund Hall. The most successful crews have been those of University and Worcester, the former having gone up five places and the latter four, whilst Corpus have gained three. University, at one time one of the foremost colleges on the river, had of late years fallen sadly behind, and their present success has been the cause of great rejoicing. On the other hand, Wadham and Lincoln have each lost three places.

The tennis match for the championship of the world and a stake of £500 aside, between the English champion, Charles Saunders, of the Prince's Club, London, and Thomas Pettitt, of Boston, Massachusetts, the American champion, was commenced in the magnificent marble court attached to the residence of Sir Edward Guinnes, on St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, on Monday. The match has for a long time past been anticipated with the keenest possible interest, and both players had undergone a thorough training; though, according to one of the conditions governing the contest, the men were not permitted to play a ball in the court where the match is being played, so that the court was an absolutely neutral one. Pettitt made a most excellent commencement, winning the first set by six games to two, but then Saunders, playing capitally, took the next three sets in succession, by 6 to 4, 6 to 2, and 6 to 1; and thus, at the close of the first day's play had won three sets to one. The match was resumed on Wednesday, when three sets out of four were won by Pettitt. This makes each player even.

Grouse prospects in Scotland are again showing signs of improvement. In the affected districts disease is disappearing, and, should the weather continue favourable, there will be every chance of an excellent season. Disease in a mild form is prevalent in North Dumfriesshire. Deer have hardly ever been seen in better condition than at present. Good salmon, sea-trout, and brown trout fishing is to be had. Game prospects in England are encouraging. Birds are plentiful and healthy, and, if the hatching season is favourable, good sport should be obtained. Disease has appeared among the grouses in Lancashire.

Women bicyclists are now to be seen in the United States as well as in the streets of Birmingham and other English towns. There is a school in St. Louis in which women are taught how to "coast," as riding the iron horse is termed in Trans-atlantic circles. Three lessons are sufficient. The lady coasters wear divided skirts, with an undivided one of the same colour falling over them. Alpaca is the favourite material. Neither pleats nor gathers are allowed, as they "retard the full swing of the legs." High boots are necessary, as the feet are much exposed. The sailor hat is considered the best form of headgear, as it shades the eyes from the light. The ladies think nothing of riding twenty miles a day, and declare that the exercise is gentler, pleasanter, and more invigorating than that to be had on any other sort of conveyance.

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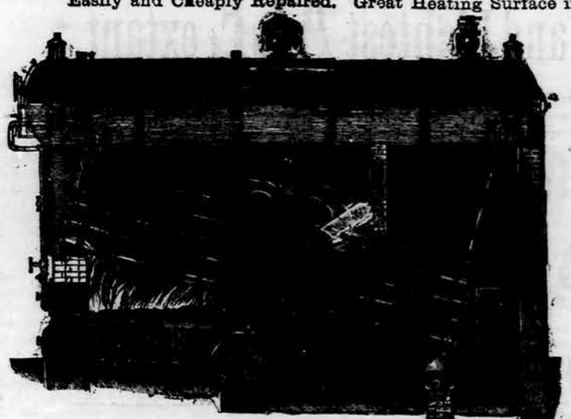
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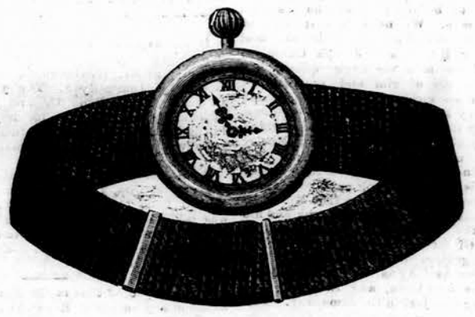

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.